The Chicago Daily Tribune.

VOLUME 26. CHICAGO, FRIDAY, MAY 16, 1873. NUMBER 270.

WOVEN WIRE MATTRESS.

BUY ONE OF OUR ELEGANT NATIONAL OR Woven Wire MATTRESSES, FOR $18 OR $16, And you will have a Bed for a lifetime. Luxurious, Noiseless, and Desirable. SUPERIOR TO ALL OTHERS.

The U. S. Government have now in use about 2,500 of our WIRE BEDS, and we are now filling an order for 500 more. Other PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS have about 1,400 in use.

WOVEN WIRE MATTRESS CO., 286 STATE-ST., Chicago, Ill.

JEWELRY, &c.

AT COST!

I will sell my whole stock of WATCHES, CHAINS, JEWELRY, and SILVER-PLATED WARE, AT COST! For the next twenty days, preparatory to removal to my ELEGANT NEW STORE, 183, 185 and 187 Wabash-av.

A. H. MILLER, 176 State-st. and 42 West Madison-st.

FINANCIAL.

WALKER, ANDREWS & CO., 14 Wall-st., N.Y. ANDREWS & CO., 10 Place Vendome, PARIS. Travelers' Credits Issued, both in STERLING, on UNION BANK OF LONDON, And in francs on PARIS, UNDER THE SAME LETTER. Circular Notes, Of £10, £20, and £50 on the UNION BANK OF LONDON. Commercial Credits; Exchange on London & Paris. Stocks, Bonds, and Gold bought and sold on commission. Railway Loans negotiated.

CHARLES H. BROWER. R. PARKER PIERCE. PIERCE & BROWER, BROKERS, 96 MADISON-ST. Local Stocks, Commercial Paper, Government and Western Securities. Illinois 10 per cent Registered Coupon Bonds.

MONEY TO LOAN On first-class City Property. $1,000, $2,000, $3,000 in hand. MEAD & COE, 152 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE.

Eyelets and Eyelet Machines, AT WHOLESALE AND RETAIL. CULVER, PAGE, HOYNE & CO., 118 & 120 Monroe-st.

BLANK BOOKS In great variety and at low prices, at L. SCHICK & CO.'S, No. 102 East Madison-st.

FENCES. 5,000 feet choice designs of Combination Fences for sale cheap. Samples can be seen at my office, 166 East Washington-st. F. A. DOOLITTLE, Agent Union Fence Co.

"SPORT!" Fine Trout-Rods, Flies, etc., and fishing-tackle in every style. Breech-Loaders and Sporting Equipments. BIGGS, SPENCER & CO., 358 Wabash-av.

Drawing Instruments. The largest stock in this city, at M. POLACHEK'S, Optician, 78 Madison-st., next to McVicker's.

Mathematical INSTRUMENTS AT J. G. LANGGUTH'S, Optician, 82 State-st., between Washington and Randolph.

PROPOSALS.

To Builders and Contractors.

SEALED PROPOSALS will be received until the 20th day of May, 1873, at 1:30 p. m., by the Board of Commissioners of Cook County, for any portion or all of the material now contained in the buildings and fences on the Normal School grounds at Hyde Park (with the exception of the dwelling-house on the northwest corner of Forty-third-st. and Hyde Park-av.), consisting of bricks, joists, lumber, windows, doors, green-houses, glass, fencing, walls, etc.

The buildings to be taken down and the material removed within thirty days after the contract for the sale thereof is executed.

The right to reject any or all bids received is reserved.

Proposals must be inclosed in a sealed envelope, indorsed "Proposals (for the various kinds of material wanted)," and deposited with the County Clerk, addressed to The Board of Commissioners of Cook County.

GEORGE M. BOGUE, CARTER H. HARRISON, H. M. SINGER, THOS. LONERGAN, JOHN H. CLOUGH. Committee on Finance Board of Commissioners of Cook County.

STOCKHOLDERS' MEETINGS.

OFFICE OF Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific RAILROAD COMPANY. April 25, 1873. The annual meeting of the Stockholders of the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad Company, for the election of Directors, pursuant to law, and the transaction of such other business as may come before them, will be held at the office of the Company, in the City of Chicago, on Wednesday, the 4th day of June next, at 11 o'clock a. m. JOHN F. TRACY, President. F. H. TOWS, Secretary.

Stockholders' Meeting. Notice is hereby given that the annual meeting of the Stockholders of Chicago South Branch Dock Company, for the election of Directors of said Company, will be held at the office of said Company, No. 108 Wabash-av., in the City of Chicago, at 10 a. m., Wednesday, June 4, A. D. 1873. E. G. MASON, Secretary of Chicago South Branch Dock Company.

MUSICAL.

GEORGE W. WOOD & CO.'S PARLOR ORGANS. These remarkable instruments have created much interest and enthusiasm among musicians by reason of their BEAUTIFUL QUALITY OF TONE, THOROUGH CONSTRUCTION, ELEGANT DESIGNS AND FINISH, And the extraordinary musical effects to be obtained from their COMBINATION SOLO STOPS. AEOLINE (a soft or breathing stop); VOX HUMANA (a baritone solo, not a fan or tremolo); PIANO (of exquisite tone, which will never require tuning). These organs have acquired a very extensive sale in America and Europe, and all interested in music are invited to examine them at the warerooms, Nos. 66 and 68 Adams-st., between State and Dearborn, CHICAGO. All lovers of music are invited to examine them. Circulars containing music sent postpaid to any address.

COD LIVER OIL.

WILLSON'S CARBOLATED COD LIVER OIL Is a Specific and Radical Cure for CONSUMPTION AND SCROFULOUS DISEASES. Remember the name, "Willson's Carbolated Cod Liver Oil." It comes in large wedge-shaped bottles, bearing the inventor's signature, and is sold by the best Druggists. Prepared by J. H. Willson, 30 Platt-st., N.Y. For sale by all Druggists.

REMOVALS.

REMOVAL. ANDREW BROWN, WHOLESALE DEALER IN Beef, Pork, Lard, SMOKED BEEF, HAMS, Tongues, Tripe, & Pig's Feet, TO OLD LOCATION, 101 South Water-st., Chicago. Packing House, S. W. corner Eighteenth and Grove-sts.

REMOVAL. The PITTSBURGH, FT. WAYNE and PENNSYLVANIA Railroad Companies will, on Wednesday, May 14, remove their TICKET OFFICE from 43 West Madison-st. to 65 SOUTH CLARK-ST., corner of Randolph, the OLD CORNER occupied by them previous to the Big Fire. W. C. CLELAND, Asst. G. P. Agt.

REMOVAL. GEORGE C. MORGAN, Consulting, Civil, and Hydraulic Engineer, and General Agent N. W. Gas and Water Pipe Co., has removed to Major Block, corner LaSalle and Madison-sts.

REMOVAL. M. M. Miller, Attorney and Counsellor at Law, has removed his law office to 81 and 83 South Clark-st., opposite the old Court-House.

STOVES, RANGES, &c.

BARSTOW'S BRICK SET RANGES, RICHMOND DOUBLE AND SINGLE OVEN PALACE RANGES, ARLINGTON PORTABLE RANGES, REFRIGERATORS & ICE BOXES, REGISTERS AND VENTILATORS. BANGS BROS., COR. STATE & VAN BUREN-STS.

PAPER.

Geo. R. Noyes & Messinger, PLAIN and PRINTED WRAPPING PAPER, 151 Michigan-av.

PROFESSIONAL.

E. G. DALTON, M. D., G. E. DALTON, M. D. Office now open for the treatment of CANCERS, TUMORS, And kindred diseases. No knife. No blood. Little or no pain. Treatment scientific and successful. Tested by over 20 years' practice. 770 Wabash-av.

LUMBER.

HENRY N. HOLDEN, Wholesale and Retail Dealer in all kinds of HARDWOOD LUMBER. Also, Mahogany, Rosewood, Florida Cedar, Veneers, &c. Particular attention paid to filling bills for any kind of Hardwood or Fancy Lumber. OFFICE AND YARD—No. 211 South Market-st.

PERFUMERY.

PUT PULLMAN PALACE CAR BOUQUET on your Handkerchief.

MEETINGS.

Masonic. Oriental Lodge, No. 33, A. F. and A. M. Regular communication this (Friday) evening, at 7½ o'clock, for business and work on the E. A. Degree. By order of the Master. E. N. TUCKER, Secretary.

Masonic. Union Park Lodge, A. F. and A. M., will hold a lodge of instruction this (Friday) evening, at the Lodge Parlors, Oesely Hall, and work on the M. M. degree on Saturday evening. A full attendance is requested. G. P. RANDALL, W. M.

I. O. O. F. Regular meeting Chicago Encampment No. 10, May 16, 8 o'clock p. m. All the members are requested to be present to attend to special business. By order of H. A. Anderson, C. P. CHARLES PERKINS, Scribe.

SILKS.

CHENEY BROTHERS, Silk Manufacturers, Mills at Hartford and South Manchester, Connecticut. SALESROOMS, 477 BROOME-ST., N.Y. Have now opened a store in New York, exclusively for the sale of goods of their own manufacture, consisting of Dress Silks, Black, Colored, and Striped Gros Grains. Parasol Silks, in all shades and widths. Marcellines and Florentines. Foulards, all colors and grades, for Hat, Cap, and Fur Linings, and Millinery Purposes. Black and Colored Gros Grain Ribbons. Sash Ribbons and Belts. Machine Twist and Sewing Silk. Trams, Organzines, and Fine Patent Spun Silks, for Silk Mixture Woolens. Particular attention will be paid to orders for any special kinds of Silk used by manufacturers, either in woven fabrics or silk in the skein or on spools.

TO RENT.

For Rent. "MY BLOCK." That most elegant of all the Buildings in the New Chicago, is now completed, and for rent, AS A WHOLE, or subdivided to suit a number of tenants. Said Building has a basement 102 feet front by 138 in depth, with six full stories, 82 by 120, situated on Washington-st., within three blocks of fourteen of the largest Banks in the city, and within four hundred feet of the Wonder of the World, as Dry Goods men (Field, Leiter & Co.), and two hundred feet of the "largest and most elegant" and successful Millinery Establishment in the country (D. B. Fisk & Co.), with two Elevators, and equipped up to modern times. Inquire at the Building, or at 287 Michigan-av., or address Box 103, Post Office. N. P. WILDER.

TO RENT. SPACIOUS COVERED DOCK, 141x162 on the River, AT THE MADISON-ST. BRIDGE In the Rear of Central Union Block. Terms Easy. Apply to WM. H. SAMPSON & CO., 144 LaSalle-st., Otis Block.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

TREMONT HOUSE For Sale. The present Tremont House, corner Congress-st. and Michigan-av., 62x122 feet, with heating and cooking apparatus. Is in perfect order. It has the finest location in the city for a family hotel, and as it is now offered at much less than cost, it cannot fail to prove a most productive investment. Title perfect. It is the best bargain of the kind ever offered in this market. J. ESAIAS WARREN, (Sole and exclusive agent), 18 Chamber of Commerce.

REAL ESTATE.

JACOB C. MAGILL, REAL ESTATE, 81 & 83 CLARK-ST. Acres, Houses, Lots. We have a long list of acre property, dwellings, and lots. Acres to exchange for residences; also residences for acres. See list in for sale column of Times.

ATTENTION! The horse railway will run to North-av., on Milwaukee-av., this summer. NEW SUBDIVISION For sale. Great bargains in business and residence lots fronting on Milwaukee-av., North-av., Wood, Girard, and Elk Grove-sts. Street pavement and all other improvements on Milwaukee-av. paid by the present owner. For further particulars and maps apply to JACOB WEIL & CO., Corner of Madison and Dearborn-sts.

Highland Park Building Co., Office 128 MONROE-ST., Room 4, Kent's Building. Houses and Lots for sale on easy terms. FRANK P. HAWKINS, Agent.

BUSINESS CARDS.

CARRIAGES. R. M. STIVERS, Of 144, 146, 148, 150 and 152 East Thirty-first-st., NEW YORK, Is manufacturing, and has three large show rooms, equal to 400 feet long by 25 feet wide, filled with a splendid assorted stock of Top and Light Road Wagons, Dog Carts, Four and Six Seat Phaetons, Ladies' Pony Phaetons, Rockaways, &c. Parties in Chicago, by calling on C. M. CLARK, Nos. 79 and 81 Sixteenth-st., can see samples, get particulars, and order through him if more convenient. R. M. STIVERS, New York.

J. M. W. JONES, Stationer, Printer, and Blank Book Manufacturer, Nos. 104 and 106 Madison-st.

J. YUNKER, PREMIUM BOOT AND SHOE MAKER, 94 Dearborn-st. 206 West Randolph-st. CHICAGO.

GENERAL NOTICES.

NOTICE. The CHICAGO SPRING WORKS will occupy, by 1st of June next, the new buildings now being erected for them at Melrose. The Removal will cause but little delay in the delivery of orders on hand, for which we ask the indulgence of our customers. Our office, until further notice, will be at the old stand 225 South Clinton-st. F. M. ATKINSON, President and Superintendent.

NOTICE. Mr. W. B. TOWNE is no longer in our employ. ALLEN, COYELL & CO. May 15, 1873.

FOREIGN.

The Vienna Exposition Building Injured by Storm.

Loss of Life by Inundation in Bosnia.

Prince Edward Island to Join the Canadian Confederation.

Report of Another Victory Gained by the Spanish Carlists.

AUSTRIA.

VIENNA, May 15.—The stormy weather which has prevailed here for a week past culminated yesterday in a gale of extraordinary violence. In the afternoon a gust of wind broke in the glass of the western front of the exhibition building. Some visitors were struck by falling fragments and injured. Torrents of rain poured through the openings, and a large quantity of goods was damaged. The Prater is saturated with water, and the grounds around the exhibition are a morass of mud. The number of visitors for the past few days has been small, and is decreasing. Those that come are mostly from foreign countries. Few Viennese are seen.

The protracted panic on the Bourse disheartens citizens.

VIENNA, May 15.—Edward Pellew was married to-day to a sister of Mr. Jay, Minister from the United States. The ceremony took place at the American Embassy, in the presence of the German Ambassador and lady, and other distinguished guests.

SPAIN.

MADRID, May 15.—A dispatch from Barcelona, at midnight, says the city was in a state of great excitement, owing to information that the Carlists, under Saballs, had captured Mataro, fifteen miles distant, and seized the Custom-House, and were levying contributions. Troops were hurrying to Mataro.

PARIS, May 15.—The Carlist General, Dorregaray, in his official report of the battle at Eraul, May 5, claims a decisive victory for his forces. He states that the Republicans lost 112 killed and 300 wounded, and 36 taken prisoners, and the Carlists had 13 killed and 37 wounded.

FRANCE.

PARIS, May 15.—It is rumored that the Legitimists and Orleanists have combined in a movement for the overthrow of President Thiers, and that they have sent Rochefoucould to Vienna to ask Count de Chambord to authorize the Legitimists to nominate the Duke d' Aumale for President in place of Thiers.

BRITISH INDIA.

LONDON, May 15.—The cable between Madrid and Penang is interrupted. Telegraphic communication with Penang, Singapore, and Australia must for the present be made via Japan and China, through the Russian and Siberian route.

RUSSIA.

ST. PETERSBURG, May 15.—Reports from Khiva represent that the Khan is greatly alarmed at the approach of the Russian columns, and has ordered a levy en masse of the able-bodied male population to resist the invasion.

ODESSA, May 15.—A panic has extended to the bourse here. All business is stopped, and discounts have risen to 9 per cent.

AUSTRIA.

VIENNA, May 15.—An inundation of the Turkish Province of Bosnia has caused the loss of many lives and a great destruction of property.

ITALY.

ROME, May 15.—The Pope is much better to-day.

CANADA.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

OTTAWA, May 15.—The salaries of members of the Government have been placed at $7,000, with the exception of the Premier, who will receive $8,000. This remains to be ratified by Parliament.

Last night the Government was defeated by a majority of thirty-six votes, on their policy on the New Brunswick School bill. This is larger than any majority obtained this session by the Government.

Coffin, M. P. of Shilborne, N. S., is to succeed Mr. Howe in the Cabinet, the latter having been sworn in as Lieutenant-Governor of Nova Scotia.

A. J. Smith, of Westmoreland, will succeed to the Lieutenant-Governorship of New Brunswick.

TORONTO, May 15.—A large number of German immigrants passed through here, last night, en route to the United States.

TORONTO, May 15.—The Dominion Government has finally arranged the terms of union with Prince Edward's Island. The delegates and Parliament will be asked to ratify them before prorogation.

OTTAWA, May 15.—Correspondence has been brought to the attention of the House of Commons, implicating Sir Hugh Allan in the charges in connection with the Canada Pacific Railroad. It is represented that letters were discovered which passed between Sir Hugh Allan and his associates, and which show that the former secured the Pacific Railroad contract from the Government by expending various sums of money, amounting in the aggregate to $360,000, in carrying elections. The House to-day ordered the immediate reassembling of the Special Committee of Investigation into the affairs of the Pacific Railroad, to receive and consider the correspondence.

THE INDIANS.

Present Position of the Modoc Band—Gen. Davis' Programme.

NEW YORK, May 15.—A lava-bed dispatch of the 13th says Gens. Davis and Gillem, in crossing Tule Lake on the previous evening, during a heavy gale, had a narrow escape from drowning, their boat becoming unmanageable.

The present force at the command of Gen. Davis is not considered sufficient to make a successful attack upon the Modocs in their new stronghold, but the General will endeavor to hold them where they now are and await reinforcements with mortars that are hurrying forward, and are expected in two days.

The troops are suffering from want of water. Willow Creek is the nearest stream, but the Modocs are between it and the troops.

The Modocs have their families with them, and it is thought they will not seek to leave their present position until they have made provision for the safety of their women and children. Their loss in the fight of Saturday was two braves killed, a large part of their horses, ammunition, and clothing captured, and about two tons of provisions destroyed. The Modocs entered the fight stripped to their breech-clouts, but could not resist the Warm Springs Indians, who trotted into the fight and ran the Modocs past their plunder, retaking it all.

Commission to the Sioux Indians.

WASHINGTON, May 15.—A commission has been appointed to meet the Sioux Indians and obtain a reversion to the Government of certain portions of their reservations in Nebraska, in order that the lands may be made accessible to homestead pre-emption.

The Indian Bureau to-day received a letter from the Agent of the Cheyennes at the North Fork, Canadian River, Indian Territory, reporting that it has been definitely ascertained that the murder of the four surveyors of Darling's party was perpetrated by a small party of young Cheyennes belonging to Bull Bear's faction, who are regarded as outlaws even by their own tribe. The three young men who fired the shots, one of whom was a son-in-law of Bull Bear, have been identified, and the Commissioner of Indian Affairs has to-day taken the proper steps to secure their arrest and bring them to punishment.

Pastoral Installation.

CINCINNATI, May 15.—Interesting and unusual services took place to-night at the First Presbyterian Church, on the occasion of the installation of the Rev. George E. Beecher as pastor. This is the pioneer church of Cincinnati, organized in 1790, and the first rude church in Cincinnati was built partly on the ground occupied by the present edifice, on the north side of Fourth, near Main street. The congregation has had ten pastors, including the one installed to-night. The Rev. Joshua L. Wilson held the position of pastor the longest time, and upon the arrival of Dr. Lyman Beecher, grandfather of the present pastor, preferred charges of heresy against Beecher; also opposed on the same ground the ordination of George Beecher, father of the pastor installed to-night. Henry Ward Beecher, who resided at Walnut Hills during these times, preached the installation sermon to-night. The crowd commenced gathering at 5, and at 7, half an hour before the service, the house was filled to repletion, and the crowd from the door to the street was so dense that ingress and egress were utterly impossible. Outsiders were so importunate, and pushed and swayed about the door, breaking glass, murmuring, and creating such confusion, that, after announcing his subject, Mr. Beecher sat down and waited about ten minutes for the confusion to be quieted. His text was from I. Corinthians, i., 23 and 24, commencing: "I preach Christ crucified." It was expected by many persons that he would allude to the early relations of the Church, and the movements in which his father participated here, but the 50 minutes devoted to his discourse contained not the barest allusion to either. The larger part of the evangelical ministers of the city were present.

WALL STREET.

Review of the Money, Stock, Gold, and Produce Markets.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, May 15.—The failure of the Bank of England to advance its rates of discount, which had been anticipated, had its influence on Wall street early in the day, gold becoming weaker, and stocks firmer. The announcement in the afternoon, that the Bank of England had lost bullion, caused an advance in gold and a general reaction in stocks from the highest quotations of the morning. Dullness characterized the market late in the afternoon, and general indifference was felt in financial circles during the morning.

MONEY

easy at 6@7, with a decline to 4 in the afternoon, late dealings being at 5@6 per cent. To leading bankers offerings were very large.

THE FOREIGN EXCHANGES

were strong on moderate transactions. Actual business at 108¼ less ⅛ for prime bankers' sixty days' sterling; 108¾ less 1-16 for good bankers; 109⅞@110 for good to prime sight bills, and 110⅛ for cable transfer.

GOLD

was lower in the morning, and higher in the afternoon, from 117⅝ to 117⅞. Carrying rates were 6, 5, 7, and 4 per cent.

GOVERNMENT BONDS

were firm at the close. Dealings were largest in 1881s, which sold at 121½@121⅝ for coupon, and 118@118⅜ for registered. The German bankers were buyers of 1881s, 1867s, and old 1865s, those issues being very strong at full prices.

STOCKS.

There was quite a change in the temper of stock speculation during the early part of the day as compared with yesterday, the course of prices having been steadily upward until some time after the conclusion of the first Board. At the commencement of business the market was weak, but then the decline was speedily recovered. The advance from the lowest prices of the morning ranged from ⅛ to 2⅜ per cent. Towards midday the market fell off a little, but before 1 o'clock became strong, and went up to the best prices made. After 2 o'clock a general weakness set in, while later a steadier feeling prevailed again. The widest changes were in Pacific Mail and Harlem, the volume of business in the former, though large, having been less important than yesterday. Erie occupied a less prominent position, partially owing to the narrow fluctuations in London.

STOCK EXCHANGE SEATS.

Seats at the Stock Exchange have declined again. A little while ago, on the adoption of the life insurance system, giving the widow or heirs of the deceased broker $10,000 cash, the money being raised by pro rata assessment, the price of seats ran up to $8,500, but so many members have died the past month, making the assessments so frequent on the surviving members, and business has become so dull, that the quotation has fallen to $6,000, at which seats are now offered.

BREADSTUFFS.

Shipping brands of flour stronger. Low grades and family brands are firm, with a fair inquiry at the opening. At the close the market for all grades is fairly active and firmer. The sales are 20,000 brls at $6.15@6.50 for superfine State and Western; $7.20@7.50 for extra State; $7.15@7.85 for Western shipping extra; $7.25@7.50 for extra round-hoop Ohio shipping; $7.70@8.40 for trade and family brands; $8.30@12.00 for common to choice extra St. Louis.

PROVISIONS.

The market for all descriptions of pork is extremely dull. Stock is freely offered at $18.00 without buyers, and we could not learn of a single transaction either for future delivery or spot. Prime mess is nominal at $17.00@17.50, and extra mess at $14.50. Lard—Western steam is more active and quiet; a number of transactions are reported which are largely for June delivery at 9 9-16@9⅝c; spot is moderate at 8⅞c; city held at 9c, and very little doing. Cut meats are inactive, and all descriptions are dull. Dry salted shoulders are held at 6⅞@7⅛c, boxed; city pickled shoulders sold at 7⅞c. Bellies are without demand, and held at 8⅞@10½c in bulk and boxed, according to weight. Hams are dull, and without decided change in price. Smoked meats are placed in small lots, at 8¾@9c for shoulders, and 13½@15c for hams. Bacon is held at 9⅞@9⅝c for long clear. A small lot of city sold at 10c. Short is held at 9⅝c. Dressed hogs are unchanged and held at 7@7⅜c for heavy and light weights. Beef is without decided change, and very dull for all descriptions.

METEOROLOGICAL.

Signal Service Bureau Reports and Prognostications.

CHICAGO, May 15—10:18 p. m.

The following reports have been received from the places mentioned below:

Station.	Bar.	Thr.	Wind.	Weather.
Buffalo	29.84	49	N. E., gentle.	Cloudy.
Cairo	29.83	61	N. E., gentle.	Clear.
Chicago	29.95	43	N., fresh.	Fair.
Cincinnati	29.83	60	N., brisk.	Fair.
Cleveland	29.89	49	N., fresh.	Fair.
Cheyenne	29.84	40	E., fresh.	Light rain.
Davenport	30.00	50	N. E., fresh.	Clear.
Denver	29.88	50	E., gentle.	Fair.
Detroit	29.93	46	N. E., fresh.	Cloudy.
Duluth	30.12	38	Calm.	Clear.
Escanaba	30.02	43	E., fresh.	Fair.
Fort Garry	29.88	51	S. E., gentle.	Cloudy.
Keokuk	29.96	52	N. E., fresh.	Clear.
LaCrosse	30.04	59	E., gentle.	Fair.
Marquette	30.04	34	E., gentle.	Clear.
Milwaukee	30.02	40	Calm.	Fair.
Omaha	29.98	51	N., gentle.	Cloudy.
Pembina	29.96	52	E., brisk.	Fair.
St. Paul	29.93	52	Calm.	Clear.
Toledo	29.92	50	N. E., fresh.	Clearing.

PROBABILITIES.

WASHINGTON, May 15.—For the Gulf and South Atlantic States, and Tennessee, northwesterly and southwesterly winds. Slowly increasing pressure, partly cloudy weather, and rain in South Atlantic States will prevail. For the Northwest and upper lakes, and thence to Ohio and the Lower Missouri Valley, northeasterly and northerly winds, increasing cloudiness, with occasional rain. For the lower lakes and Middle States northeasterly and southeasterly winds, higher temperature, increasing cloudiness, and occasional rain in Virginia. For New England and Canada, northerly and southwesterly winds, warmer, partly cloudy and clear weather.

The Homœopaths.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DES MOINES, Ia., May 15.—The State Homœopathic Society, in session to-day, appointed a committee on securing recognition of homeopathy in the State University. Reports were read from various committees, which were of an interesting character. Speeches were made by the retiring officers, after which the new officers were appointed, and the business of the session was closed up, to meet at Fairfield in May next. The session has been unusually interesting and the attendance large.

Reported Capture of the Bender Family.

ST. LOUIS, May 15.—A report was brought to Kansas City, yesterday, by a citizen of Cherokee County, that the Bender family, the Kansas assassins, were captured yesterday, thirteen miles north of Dallas, Texas.

THE MINE DISASTER.

Facts Brought Out by the Coroner's Jury.

The Calamity Attributed to the Use of Gunpowder in Blasting.

HALIFAX, N. S., May 15.—A gentleman returned from the burning colliery says relays of men have been at work since yesterday filling up the slopes and air-shafts with clay. The fire still burns as fiercely as ever. He went within a few feet of the mouth of the shaft, from which blue sulphurous flames were ascending twenty or thirty feet. The roar from the burning mine was something terrific. Dense volumes of smoke continue to come from the several air-shafts. No adequate idea can be formed of the terrible disaster. The computed loss of property is enormous, but is nothing in comparison with the loss of life. All the wood-work in the mine is burned, and experienced miners say it is one mass of burning ruins below.

The causes that led to the disaster are not, as stated, owing to the strike of the miners, but to powder having been permitted to be used in one of the beds worked by a miner named Robert McLeod, who insisted upon using it unless he received higher rates for cutting without it.

At the inquest, yesterday, several important facts came out in evidence, which show recklessness or carelessness in the work of supervision in dangerous parts of the mine. The first witness, Thomas Lowthier, testified that the mine was carefully attended during the time the miners were out on a strike, so that there could have been no accumulation of gas when the miners returned to the works on Tuesday. The second witness, James Dunston, who was in the mine when the fire occurred, testified that he found nothing unusual in the mine when he descended. When the word was passed that the mine was on fire, all hands were requested to go and put it out. Those who refused to assist were ordered to leave, as by remaining they would only impede the progress of the others. Had the men obeyed the order when it was found possible to stop the fire, there would have been plenty of time to get it out. The same level had been on fire before. A man was always stationed in the cabin to give the miners information as to the condition of their places, and to warn them of danger. These regulations were attended to, as were also the furnaces for ventilating the same levels.

Alexander Larimer was next called. The gist of his evidence was in the statement that if the powder had not been used by the McLeod pit it would have been all right to-day. When he heard the alarm given he went to the pumping pit, having heard cries for help, and assisted John Bonnell to the surface.

Adam Larimer testified that he was in the mine when the fire took place. When the explosion occurred he made his way out as fast as possible. When he got to the slope he found it obstructed with boxes and rubbish. There were over thirty men lying down at this point, all evidently injured, as they were groaning. Some were as if they could neither move nor speak. Larimer was obliged to stop and crawl over their bodies, in order to make his way out of the slope. On the way up he found several men, who were lying down, crying and groaning, but unable to help themselves. He was the last man alive out of the pit, and was helped out by his brother. Passed a man dead on the top landing.

Andrew McLeod, brother of Robert McLeod, testified that he was in the ford cutting coal where the fire took place. They always worked their place with sulphur. Can't say he found much gas in the ford. Always used powder. Fired two shots, and was preparing to fire a third when he discovered that the ford was on fire. Endeavored to put it out by ordinary means, with wet bags, but, after working for over fifteen minutes, and the fire gaining on them, called for assistance, and two men came. Was exhausted, and made for the slope. All of them went out to the landing, shutting the door behind them. Joe Richardson then came down and directed the men to get at the fire, but he soon returned and gave directions for all the men and horses to come out. Witness then started for the opening, and had scarcely reached the mouth of the slope when the mine exploded, throwing him out on the bank. There were some men behind him and one before him.

The Inspector of Mines, Pool, said witness' testimony relating to firing of shots had the most important bearing on the cause of the disaster. It was evident that the first and second shots had a decided effect, and blew down the coal there. The third shot, however, was only blown out-shot. It opened a crack in the bench, which then became a reservoir of accumulating gas. The latter immediately ignited, and set fire to the coal which burned with great rapidity, engendering intense heat and smoke, making it almost impossible for the men to put out the flames.

At 8 o'clock the inquest was adjourned to meet to-day at 11 o'clock.

Robert McLeod, who fired the shot which evidently caused the disaster, is too ill to attend the inquiry.

The miners appear to attribute the direct cause of the calamity to the refusal of the manager to give an extra price to McLeod for getting out coal in his ward, thereby enabling him to dispense with the use of powder. If the use of powder, as stated, was prohibited in that ward, then it was the duty of some one to see that the regulations were strictly enforced. To give some idea of the extent of the explosion from the several air-shafts, it may be stated of an old one close to the miner's residence, and distant from the mines some 600 or 700 yards, that huge pieces of timber were driven through it up into the air, some falling on the roofs of houses and crashing through them.

It was truly heartrending to pass through the square of buildings where the families of the lost miners reside. The window-blinds are drawn, and the poor widows of men whose charred remains are far down in the burning sepulchre mourn incessantly and piteously the loss of those who have been so suddenly taken from them. As you pass close to the saddened homes of these families, you can hear them sobbing and crying.

4 p. m.—Two or three witnesses were examined at the inquest this afternoon, whose evidence went to show that most of the men were in the slope, endeavoring to get out when the explosion took place. This fact was further corroborated by a number of powder cannons which the miners carry coming out of the mouth of the slope with the second explosion.

John Lorimer, who formerly worked in the mine on the level below the one worked by McLeod, testifies as to the dangerous character of the room, from the constant accumulation of gas, and was obliged to quit work because the powder could not be used in it. This ended the testimony.

LATER—The jury has returned the following verdict: "We find that the miners came to their death on the 13th inst. by an explosion of gas in the Drummond colliery, caused by derangement of the ventilation of the mine, arising from fire in Robert McLeod's ward." They say considerable care was exhibited in the management of the men, but express their regret that powder was permitted to be used in the ward worked by Robert McLeod.

A fund for the relief of the distressed widows and orphans will be raised. Relief meetings will be held this evening in New Glasgow and Westville.

HALIFAX, May 15—Evening.—Considerable fire is still issuing from the slopes, although two workmen are laboring strenuously to smother it. During the forenoon immense columns of black smoke issued from the air-shaft at intervals according as the slopes became choked up. The mine is rapidly filling up with water, which leads to the hope that the conflagration has spent its fury.

The remains of Dunn and Burns were interred this afternoon in the village cemetery. Both being Odd Fellows, there was a large turn-out of brethren.

Interesting Insurance Case.

DES MOINES, May 15.—In the United States Circuit Court to-day, in the case of Hattie B. Tisdale vs. The Mutual Benefit Life Insurance Company, the jury returned for plaintiff. The plaintiff's husband's life was insured in the Mutual Benefit when he disappeared mysteriously in Chicago, in 1867. Suit was brought to recover the amount of the policy, defendant claiming that Tisdale's disappearance was no proof of death. Letters of administration had been taken out, and the Court to-day decided that such letters were evidences of Tisdale's death, and so instructed the jury. Defense could not prove that he was not dead. The case has excited great interest and been long contested.

THE SCAFFOLD.

Nixon, the New York Murderer, to Be Hanged—The Murderer O'Neil to Be Executed at Mount Carroll To-Day—Execution at Morristown, N. J.

NEW YORK, May 15.—The General Term of the Supreme Court in the case of Nixon, the murderer, has denied him a new trial or stay of proceedings. This action destroys Nixon's last chance, and he will hang on Friday.

Nixon seemed to be unaffected by the intelligence that the Supreme Court refused the motion of his counsel. He expressed a wish to see his children, and when they were brought he was completely overcome, and the scene at the meeting is described as one of the most painful the keepers ever witnessed. Nixon's wife and sister will remain with him until a late hour to-night.

MT. CARROLL, Carroll County, Ill., May 15.—The gallows in Carroll County Jail here for the hanging of Joseph O'Neil, the murderer of Baxford, in Whiteside County, is now ready for its victim. He will be strung up at noon to-morrow, Sheriff Sutton presiding. He and his brother attempted to dig their way out of jail a few nights ago, but failed. He will probably make a confession of his crime, his guilt being beyond doubt or question, but will try to exculpate his brother Tom, who has been sentenced to the Penitentiary as an accomplice.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, May 15.—The details of the execution of Lusignani, to-day, at Morristown, are as follows: Lusignani was singing loudly when the Sheriff entered, and said, "Kill me quick." His arms were pinioned, and the noose laid round his neck. Very soon after the death procession left the corridor and passed into the vestibule. Here the instrument of death was first seen by the convict, but not a muscle in his face quivered, though his gait was rather unsteady. Still the priests, who were in full vestment, held him up. He was dressed in a black alpaca suit, and held in his hands a crucifix and rosary. The priest repeated the Litany of the Saints to the convict, and he answered in a loud voice. It was now 16 minutes past 11 o'clock. The procession descended the steps, leading to the yard, and it stood under the gallows. Father Vassallo led Lusignani under the rope, while he told him to repeat certain forms of prayer. The prisoner, however, became restless and paid little heed to the priest's admonitions, for he must have beheld in the 200 people gathered in the yard, somebody whom he knew. His head kept moving from side to side, but finally the priest's advice prevailed, and he became more quiet. The hangman's rope was found to be too short, and the noose could not be hooked to the rope. An old soap-box was put under the rope, and up sprang Lusignani as if he was about to perform some acrobatic feat. The noose could now be fastened to the rope. Father Vassallo gave the convict the absolution, and left him, but the Sheriff's assistants were still working at the noose to bring it into proper position, while the convict kept on repeating his "Our Father" in Italian. Suddenly he exclaimed: "Me no afraid to die. My wife go ahead; I after;" and, calling for the Sheriff, bade him good-bye. The black cap was drawn over his face, and, at precisely nineteen minutes past 11, the lever was touched. An officer knocked the soap-box from under the convict, the body sprang into the air, and came down like a lump of lead. At first there was no perceptible motion, but soon the legs began to work up and down, and the arms made a motion as if to grasp the rope. For 7½ minutes did the wretch suffer the agonies of asphyxia, for the knot had slipped under the chin, and the neck of the man was not broken. Two minutes after the springing of the lever, the pulse beat 120. At 4½ minutes it beat 120; at 5 minutes, 108, while at 7½ minutes it ceased altogether, and New Jersey justice was satisfied. Among the spectators was a well dressed man, with a boy 7 years old, for whom he secured a front place, so that the child might not lose anything of the repulsive sight.

MORRISTOWN, N. J., May 15.—Lusignani was hanged at 11:21. He died quiet easy. Lusignani was hanged for the murder of his alleged wife, whom he found cohabiting with another Italian. Last night was passed in a somewhat restless manner. In the morning, however, he was in full health. He ate a healthy breakfast and conversed freely with visitors, expressing himself not afraid to die.

As soon as the body had been cut down the priest of Morristown asked to have possession of it, but was told that the doctors must first certify the cause of death. Father Vassallo strenuously objected, and told the jail physician that he would prosecute him if he touched the body. This having no effect, he declared that the priests would not receive the body if cut or mutilated, and that it could not be buried in the Catholic Cemetery. The body now lies in the cell awaiting burial, and, if not claimed, will be buried by the county authorities.

The body was taken in the afternoon in a hearse to the receiving-vault of Evergreen Cemetery, but was refused admission by the Superintendent, and had to be brought back to this city. It is now on ice awaiting further orders by the authorities. The priests still refuse to receive it on account of its not having been delivered to them immediately after the hanging, and before the post mortem, the total of which consisted in a slight opening at the back of the head. It is understood that a promise was made Lusignani that he should be laid in the Catholic burying-ground, and a grave had really been dug for him. The matter creates much excitement here.

OTTAWA.

Commission Men Protest Against Alleged Unfair Inspection of Grain in Chicago.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

OTTAWA, Ill., May 15.—The grain and commission men at the several points along the Illinois & Michigan Canal, from Joliet to Peru, had a meeting here to-day to take action relative to the apparent or real unjust mode of inspecting corn in Chicago. They resolved to ship hereafter by the Joliet Cut-off, as they have been doing for several days. The Rock Island Railroad furnishes immense trains of cars, all of which find more grain than they can carry away at the several points. One firm here has shipped 100 carloads during the past few days. There is much feeling in the matter, and no grain will be sent from any of these points until there is some modification of the grip of the ring at Chicago.

LA SALLE.

River and Canal Items—No Quorum.

LASALLE, Ill., May 15.—No arrival or departure by the river. The Danube passed out of the canal loaded with fence posts, for LaSalle, and Rockwell Barge No. 2 passed in loaded with coal, as the first installment of 30,000 tons to be delivered in Chicago during the present season of canal navigation by the Northern Illinois Coal & Iron Company, whose mines are in this city.

There were not enough of the Directors of the Lafayette, LaSalle & Clinton Railroad Company for a quorum at their meeting this afternoon, and they adjourned to meet again in this city on Tuesday, the 20th instant.

Judicial Nomination in the Peoria Circuit.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

PEORIA, Ill., May 15.—At the Princeville Farmers' Convention to-day to nominate candidate for Circuit Judge, James W. Cochran, of Peoria, was chosen without a great deal of opposition. He was elected by the Peoria County delegation, as Stark County refused to vote, in consequence of their resolution to make no nomination as an organization being tabled. The following resolution, expressive of the sense of the meeting, was adopted:

Resolved, That the farmers' conventions of our counties are not political in their character, but united without respect to old party issues, to support such men only for office as we believe to be competent, honest, and upright, and in sympathy with the present great movement of the farmers of the Northwest to secure reasonable and just rates of transportation of their products to the seaboard, and relief from railroads and speculative combinations and monopolies.

THE COURTS.

A Day of Injunctions---Interesting Real Estate Cases.

Troubles of Compromising Insolvents.

A Pawnbroker's Emblem Causes A Lawsuit.

Bankruptcy Matters---Criminal Court Items---New Suits.

John Fitch files a bill in the Circuit Court against E. W. Willard, in which he asks for an injunction restraining action upon a writ of ejectment and enforcement of specific performance of contract. Complainant avers that in 1867 he agreed to purchase from defendant, for $200 an acre, a tract of land, purporting to contain eighty-three acres, in the vicinity of South Park, paying therefor the sum of $16,600, and making a cash payment at the drawing out of the contract of $500. This land Willard held by virtue of a trust deed from James and George Boggs. According to the agreement, Willard was to furnish an abstract showing a good title to the land, which was furnished to complainant, who submitted it for examination to his attorney, who made objections thereto on account of the foreclosure made by Willard under the Boggs mortgage, which he had purchased. Willard and Fitch then undertook to remove the difficulty. A result of their inquiries was a suit brought by George Boggs to set aside the sale made by Willard, and to redeem. This suit was interesting, inasmuch as it involved the question of the rights of parties who stayed, during the war, within the rebel lines, Boggs' claim for an annulment of the sale being based on the fact that, at the time of the foreclosure of the mortgage, in 1862, he was at New Orleans. The case went against Boggs, who took it to the Supreme Court, the judgment of which Court was that Willard's title was a valid one. The case then came back to the Circuit Court, with directions to make a decree, when Boggs made efforts to try and have the case transferred to the United States Courts, in which he failed. Later, he took a new writ of error to the Supreme Court of the State, on which a decision is pending. In the fall of 1872, Willard undertook to get control of the property, and brought an action in ejectment, on the ground that payments has not been made by complainant, who avers that his reason for not making the payments was the pendency of Boggs' suit. It is in order to enjoin the carrying out of the suit that complainant has obtained his injunction, and the success of his application to have the contract specifically performed will appear when next the case comes up. The land, when Fitch gained possession of it, was perfectly wild and unimproved, and his interest in it is naturally increased by the fact that he has dammed out the encroaching waters of the lake by building a concrete wall, has raised a fine house thereon, and made it worthy of becoming the site of a suburban village.

TROUBLES OF COMPROMISING BANKRUPTS.

In the Superior Court, Chauncey Hearts, Wayland W. Wait, and Frederick A. Brayner file a bill for an injunction restraining the Mechanics' National Bank from suing on certain judgment notes made in favor of the bank by complainants. In their bill they recite that subsequently to the fire they became bankrupt, and compromised with all their creditors at 40 cents on the dollar. Among these were the defendant and the firm of Harris, Beebe & Co., both of whom, after agreeing to the composition, declined to receive the pro rata payment proffered by complainants, Harris, Beebe & Co. also declining to carry out an agreement they entered into to advance complainants, on the security of all their assets, the money wherewith to pay the other creditors the composition. The total amount of complainants' indebtedness to the bank was $7,000, and to Harris, Beebe & Co. $22,000. In order to tender Harris, Beebe & Co. the 40 cent composition, complainants applied to the bank for a loan of $9,000, in consideration of which they undertook to pay the bank's claim in full, giving judgment notes therefor, stipulating that if the tender was declined the bank would take back the money and surrender the note, and would on a future occasion, if requested, repeat the advance. The tender was declined by Harris, Beebe & Co., and complainants paid the $9,000 back to the bank, who surrendered the note as agreed, but retained the judgment notes. Subsequently they declined to relend the $9,000 as agreed, and complainants, in order to pay Harris, Beebe & Co., who had expressed willingness to accept the composition, were obliged, at great expense, to raise the money elsewhere. And now the bank, notwithstanding that complainants have partly paid up the composition due them, threaten to enter up judgment on complainants' property by virtue of the power of attorney attached to said judgment notes. Wherefore complainants file their bill for injunction restraining them from so doing.

IRASCIBLE LANDLORDS AND A MEEK PAWNBROKER.

Niels P. Larsen, a Norwegian pawnbroker, files his complaint against John L. Phillips and Nathan M. Buffington, against whom he obtains an injunction from Judge Williams restraining them from pulling down the sign he had erected to indicate the nature of his business. Complainant leased from defendants Room No. 5 in the building on the northeast corner of Clark and Monroe streets, informing them at the time that he intended to carry on pawnbrokerage. On the 13th of May he erected over the door of the building the usual three-ball sign, gloriously gilt; yet its artistic beauty failed to arouse any but the most angry feelings in the breasts of the defendants, who tore it down. Complainant, with the passive courage of his race, put it up again, and once more the defendants tore it down, threatening him with violence if he again attempted to hoist the obnoxious emblem. Wherefore he prayed for and got an injunction to restrain defendants from repeating such violent demonstrations.

A REAL ESTATE CASE.

Catherine E. Whisler obtained a writ of injunction yesterday against Darwin S. Ingraham and Charles Nichols restraining them from disposing in any manner of a certain trust deed and promissory note. Complainant avers that Darwin S. Ingraham, who had been her agent in certain real estate transactions by which she got into possession of certain real estate on Hurlburt street, near Sullivan, induced her to enter into a contract with Charles E. Nichols by which he undertook to build her a house on her newly acquired city property for $1,260, for which she gave her note, secured by a trust-deed on Lots 29 to 36 inclusive, in her subdivision of 7th, 9½ acres of southeast ¼ of southeast ¼ of southeast ¼ of Sec. 17, T. 38 N., R. 14 east of 3 p. m., of which deed Ingraham was to be Trustee, with the *onus* of seeing that the proceeds of the note should be used in paying the expenses, as they occurred, of raising the house. Defendants, however, never so much as laid the foundation of the house, but are alleged to have fraudulently connived to swindle complainant of her money, to which she objects, and prays for the injunction accordingly, by which defendants are hindered from negotiating the note and doing anything with the trust deed.

BILL TO ESTABLISH A WILL.

John Martin Brunton files a bill in the Circuit Court by which he hopes to establish the will of his father, Martin Brunton, made on the 1st of July, 1871, by which he bequeaths complainant all his personal effects, consisting of promissory notes amounting to $3,885, signed by one Patrick McMahon and John Martin Brunton, in payment of certain real estate. The will was burned in the Great Fire, and complainant avers that his married sister's husband, James Kavanagh by name, is incredulous with regard to the existence of the will, and seeks to have his children come in for their share of the estate. This complainant opposes, and calls in the aid of a Court of Equity to enable him to enjoy a sole proprietorship. Complainant also files a bill for the partition of certain real estate left by Martin Brunton, viz: Lots 13, 14, 15, Town of Bowmanville, being Subdivision of e ½ of s e ¼ of Sec. 12, in T. 40, N. R. 13, e of 3 p. m.

BANKRUPTCY MATTERS.

Henry R. Kiblee, E. J. Chaffee, George H. Shreve, and Henry S. Stokes, co-partners under firm name of Keblee, Chaffee, Shreve & Co., file a petition in bankruptcy against J. Phillips and S. Sumpecht, trading under the name of Phillips & Co., of whom they are creditors to the amount of $1,798.28. Petitioners charge that Phillips & Co., on the 14th of May, not being insolvent suffered their property to be taken on legal process in favor of Colladay, Trout & Co., of Philadelphia, with the intent to give them a preference over other creditors, and that they being insolvent on the 1st of May inst. made other payments to various parties with like intent.

In the matter of Munn, Norton & Scott, bankrupts, the Union National Bank yesterday filed a petition, setting forth that on March 29, 1872, bankrupts left with the bank, as security for their indebtedness, two notes amounting to $15,000, which the bank surrendered, at bankrupts' request, on Oct. 2, 1872, substituting therefor two notes of C. B. Bryce of $2,000 each, and three notes of $2,000 each signed by Stephen Roney and J. L. Briggs, together with an agreement by which Lot 5 in Leonard's Addition to Pekin, Tazewell County, Ill., Warren Norton's individual property, was agreed to be conveyed to petitioners upon payment of Roney's three notes; that the indebtedness to which said notes were left as collateral amounts to $25,000, which has been long since overdue, and that the collaterals were deposited long prior to commencement of proceedings in bankruptcy; that petitioners are anxious to realize from the collaterals, and fearing that the bankruptcy proceedings may cast a cloud on their title to said land, ask that a rule issue to the Assignees to show cause why they should not join in a deed of said premises to petitioners. Petitioners also show that they have realized $8,200 from said collaterals, and propose to convert the balance into cash and apply it towards the extinguishment of Messrs. Norton & Scott's indebtedness to them.

CRIMINAL COURT ITEMS.

H. Beach, a stout young fellow of 25, was tried on a charge of burglary. The principal witness against him was W. Bedford, who testified that about a month since he was awakened in the middle of the night by a noise in the room adjacent to that in which he and Mrs. B. were sleeping. Looking through a glass door which separated the two apartments, he beheld the prisoner making a careful selection among a quantity of household affects, which he had gathered together. Summoning his wife as an auxiliary, Bedford captured the burglar and held him until the police arrived. The jury found him guilty, and recommended a year's penitentiary as a suitable penalty. Philip H. Brown, the prime motor in the saucepan tragedy, was brought up to plead on a charge of murdering John Jones. He pleaded not guilty, and his trial was fixed for next Thursday, the 22d inst.

Hamilton F. Taylor, the unsuccessful forger, has at last succeeded in obtaining bail. After two desperate attempts at obtaining his release on bail of the corn-stalk description, he yesterday handed over to the State's Attorney $4,000 as security for the fulfillment of a $5,000 bond by himself and one John Flynn, for his appearance to stand his trial on the 12th of June next.

The Grand Jury returned forty-two true bills, and, having transacted all business brought before them, were discharged by the Court.

JUDGE PORTER'S COURT.

In the case of Rand, McNally & Co. v. the University Publishing Company, the evidence in which case was published yesterday, the jury returned a verdict for the plaintiffs with $352.90 damages.

In the case of Judd v. Dove, leave to file a new declaration in lieu of the original which was lost, was allowed, by agreement.

In the case of William Powell et al. v. Gustav Fleckler, a suit in assumpsit, judgment was rendered for plaintiff for $826.95 damages.

In the case of Joseph Gould et al. v. Thomas Caldwell, a suit in assumpsit, plaintiff's motion for a speedy trial was sustained, and after a hearing thereof a verdict was rendered for plaintiff for $272.60 damages.

The case of Peter Munro v. John Shirra was tried, in which plaintiff, who was suing to eject defendant from certain property alleged to be plaintiff's, took non-suit, and the case was dismissed accordingly.

W. H. Kane files a precipe in the Circuit Court, in an action of trespass against J. H. Loring, whom he charges with having, on the 12th of May inst., assaulted him, striking him, and pounding him in the face and fracturing his nose with a kick. The plaintiff, for the mental and bodily agony which he is still suffering, and for the disfigurement which invariably arises from a fracture of the nasal organ, seeks to recover $5,000 damages, and asks for a capias by which Kane may be held to answer his misdeed.

George Lee has obtained in the Circuit Court an injunction restraining Samuel Glickauf from making away with any of his goods and chattels until after complainant has received payment of $899.90 which Glickauf owes him.

THE COURTS IN BRIEF.

In the case of Dole, administrator, v. Divine et al., particulars of which were published yesterday, the jury returned a verdict finding defendants not guilty.

In Judge Booth's Court the case of Wright Bros. v. the City of Chicago was commenced. This is an action brought to recover $1,500 damages for the loss sustained by plaintiffs, on 3d October, 1869, of a wagon and two horses, which, on the night of that day, by reason of the alleged lack of light in the vicinity of the Wells street draw-bridge, walked into the river, the bridge being open, and were engulphed. The case went to the jury at a late hour.

In Judge Rogers' Court the case of Ostrum v. Hardy was tried. This was an action brought by plaintiff to recover $200. The circumstances of the case are as follows: A short time before the fire Hardy had been sent for by plaintiff to conduct a case for the partition of real estate. The case had originally been in the hands of Col. Bragg, and plaintiff gave defendant the sum of $200 wherewith to pay that gentleman for services rendered in the case. The fire occurred shortly afterwards, and defendant claimed that the amount which he had put in his safe was destroyed. Plaintiff, however urged that, inasmuch as Hardy kept an account current at a bank, it was more than probable that he had deposited the money, and brought suit to recover the amount.

In Judge Farwell's Court, the case of T. Holihan v. Henry Fuller, Thomas Courtney, et al., was commenced. This is an action on the part of plaintiff to redeem certain property in Calumet, and to settle up the affairs of an old partnership, in 1867, between Fuller and Holihan, and also a mechanics' lien case brought by Courtney against the Calumet avenue property, originally in the Superior Court. All this business has been consolidated in the present case, which bids fair to dally along for a day or two yet. Messrs. Grant and Swift, and Story and King for Fuller, Mr. Dow for Holihan, and [illegible] W. Fuller for Courtney.

The case of Shepard v. Cutler was dismissed by Judge Gary yesterday. The most remarkable feature in this court was a strange lack of divorce cases, not a single divorce having been granted.

Robert E. Jenkins, Assignee of Commercial Insurance Company, yesterday filed bills against the following parties, who are alleged to be liable for the amounts of stock mentioned after their names: Edward F. Lawrence, $5,000; Josiah W. Preston, $4,000; Charles J. Gilbert, $4,000; John H. Foster, $3,000; D. H. Denton, $4,000; David S. Smith, $2,000; John C. Haines, $7,500.

Chillenden L. Burton et al. brings suit in the Superior Court, in assumpsit, against Louis Duck and Daniel F. Fash; damages, $1,500.

George Coombs et al.; petition in the Superior Court for a writ of attachment against James Davidson, of New York, who owes them $575.84.

William H. Kane files a precipe in the Circuit Court in an action in trespass against F. H. Loring; damages, $5,000.

Nicholas Martin, administrator of the estate of the late Joseph Clark, brings suit, in trespass on the case, in the Superior Court, against the Pittsburgh & Fort Wayne Railroad; damages, $10,000.

NEW SUITS.

THE CIRCUIT COURT.—6,942—William H. Kane v. F. H. Loring; trespass, $5,000. 6,943—E. Kellogg Beach v. Edward H. Bounds et al.; petition for partition of the undivided ½ of N. W. ¼ of Sec. 29, T. 37, N. R. 14, E. of 3 P. M. 6,944—John Fitch v. E. W. Willard; petition for injunction. 6,945–6—Appeal. 6,947—Harriet C. Sayles v. John K. Rowley; assumpsit, $500. 6,948—John Martin Brunton v. Jane O'Brien, John B. James, Jane and Catherine Kavanagh; bill to establish the will of Martin Brunton, deceased. 6,949—Same v. Same; bill for partition of Lots 13, 14, and 15, Town of Bowmanville, being subdivision of E. ½ of S. E. ¼ of Sec. 12, in T. 40, N. R. 13, E. of 3 P. M. 6,950—Appeal. 6,951—George K. Schoenberger v. T. M. Bradley, Sheriff; replevin of the plant of the "Chicago Spring Works," in No. 235 Clinton street. 6,952—Suppressed for service. 6,953—Nicholas Martin, administrator of estate of Joseph Clark, deceased, v. Pittsburgh & Fort Wayne Railroad; trespass on the case, $10,000. 6,954—Nicholas Martin v. Same; trespass, $1,000. 6,955—James Conley v. L. P. Hilliard; assumpsit, $600. 6,956—Appeal. 6,957—Matthias v. Mary Clump; divorce on ground of desertion. 6,958—N. P. Larsen v Phillips & Buffington; bill for injunction. 6,959–64—Appeals. 6,965—John F. Merchant v. J. M. Marshall & Malcolm McNeil; petition for mechanic' lien on building on northeast corner of Clark and Adams streets, for $664.35.

THE SUPERIOR COURT.—43,374—Chauncey B. Heartt et. v. Mechanics' National Bank of Chicago; bill for injunction. 43,375—Appeal. 43,376—Suppressed for service. 43,377—Charles W. v. Maria P. Read; divorce on ground of desertion. 43,378—Chittenden L. Burton et. al. v. Louis Duck and Daniel F. Fash; assumpsit, $1,500. 43,379—Maria v. Jacob Velentzer; divorce on ground of cruelty. 43,380—Catherine E. Whisler v. Darwin S. Ingham and Charles Nichols; bill for injunction to set aside trust deed. 43,481—George Coombs et al. v. James Davidson; petition for attachment. 43,382—Appeal. 43,383—Emily v. Peter Ham; divorce on ground of cruelty.

—A Tebtown (Conn.) chap, whose adorable backed out after the minister got to the house, not being of the chicken-hearted kind, calmly turned to the assembled ladies and said, "If there's ary another gal here that'll occupy this vacant situation, I'm her'n," whereupon the younger sister of the false-hearted one exclaimed, "Count me in; I ain't afraid," and the ceremony was performed to the delight of all parties.

WASHINGTON.

Points About the Late Chief Justice.

An Admiring Narrative---His Domestic Career.

Why He Succeeded---His Financial Experience.

Who Will Succeed Him?

From Our Own Correspondent.

WASHINGTON, May 11, 1873.

The Chief Justice has passed away, leaving a very sound, upright, and steadfast fame, highly grateful to his friends and family. A few points of his career are presented in my letter.

AS A FINANCIER.

Mr. Chase's study of finance was not merely the result of his appointment to the head of the Treasury; he had been Solicitor of the Branch Bank of the United States at Cincinnati as early as 1838, and he was compelled to learn banking in order to vindicate himself as Solicitor. After he was made Governor, the celebrated conflict between the systems of State stock and banking took place, with himself to select which was preferable. His clear mind is said never to have shown out better than in the decision he made in this case.

HIS RELATIVE RANK.

In conversation with several capable men of Ohio, I have derived some idea of Chase's relative standing in the State; all pronounce him superior, as a scholar, and executive spirit, to anybody produced in that Commonwealth. Justice McLean, who was considered an ornament to the Bench, was quite a minor spirit beside Chase. Tom Corwin was more brilliant and fully as versatile, but he lacked the method, command over the appetites, and height of manhood, of the late Chief Justice. Chase lived to survive the vigilance of all the public men of the State. Vallandigham, although a bitter Bourbon, was passionately anxious to make Chase President of the nation. Judge Payne, of Cleveland, whom Chase beat for Governor by a few hundred votes only, told me that he had been surprised to see his former opponent rise to the height of successive occasions and positions as Governor, Senator, Financier, and Justice. George H. Pendleton may count amongst the victories of a superficial life the defeat of Chase as the Democratic candidate for the Presidency. Had Chase been nominated in New York, in 1868, the New Departure would have been taken four years in advance of the Baltimore acquiescence. Horatio Seymour's mingled weakness and craft prevented Chase's victorious nomination by the New York Convention. Vallandigham, according to an arrangement, was to propose the name of Seymour, and then Seymour was to decline the compliment, and call upon the Convention to be wise and magnanimous and take Mr. Chase. Vallandigham made a most eloquent speech, which excited the Convention, so that, when Seymour arose, the enthusiasm was unbounded. Vallandigham watched Seymour with anxiety, and said to one beside him: "Why! the d——d fool is going to accept it." Accept it Seymour did, and was nearly elected to the asylum. Mr. Seymour has probably never ceased to regret that he had not more firmness of purpose. Chase would probably have carried the State of Ohio in the campaign of 1868; and, had he been defeated, his run would have been so splendid that, with good health, he would have been renominated in 1872.

HIS DOMESTIC LIFE.

The Chief Justice was three times married to young and handsome women. His first wife, Kate Garness, was the daughter of a wealthy Cincinnatian, who was the originator of the Ohio Life and Trust Company, that concern whose disastrous failure precipitated the panic of 1857. This lady was truly beloved by Mr. Chase, and it was the romantic passion of his life. He preserved her letters, portrait, and souvenirs of affection, to the last, and they were the most prized of his effects. This lady was a brunette; she had two children, both deceased. The second Mrs. Chase was Lydia Smith, of Cincinnati, mother of Mrs. Sprague. The third Mrs. Chase, mother of Mrs. Nettie Hoyt, was Sarah Bell Ludlow, a superb woman. She always addressed the Chief Justice, for some quaint reason, as "my dear Percival." The two children of the Chief Justice have been subjects of his pride, and perhaps of his ambition in later years. Excepting Martha Jefferson, we have not had in eminent life any daughter who has made the promotion of her father so much a matter of heart as Mrs. Sprague.

SUMNER'S LAST VISIT TO CHASE.

The final interview, at the residence of Senator Sprague, between Senator Sumner and the Chief Justice, was of that character to give respect and tenderness to the closing period of two great careers. Mr. Sumner and Mr. Chase were associates in the Senate before the Republican party was fairly on its feet. Both had been elected by a coalition in itself complimentary; for, when great parties disband for the sake of personal character, it may be inferred that there is something exceptionally great in the individuals honored. There is much talk in our day about fealty and party-loyalty, as if a constant Ben Wade was of more consequence than a bolting Chase, or as if the Chief Justice of the Court of Claims was to be preferred in history to his cosmopolitan colleague, Carl Schurz. The Republican party, at its best, was a bolt to begin with. It was born in defection, and great when it came to great men, instead of following cartridge-box reputations. Mr. Sumner differed from Mr. Chase in his excess of impetuosity; his nature was stronger, but the arch of his character narrower. At the Impeachment-trial, he showed some impatience with Mr. Chase's slow and careful deportment and manifestly growing dislike of the Impeachment programme. In this trial Chase prevailed, as he has on every occasion of life save that uncertain drawing of the Presidential prize. Mr. Johnson was rebuked by a large vote in favor of his deposition, but his office was not disgraced. Had he been convicted, the President of the United States by succession would have been a man of bull-headed parts, who cast his vote every time in the line of his own elevation. Thus, by a sort of poetic justice, Mr. Wade was repaid for leading a faction of envious fellows to the Chicago Convention, in 1860, to defeat Mr. Chase's nomination for the Presidency.

It would be in admirable context to place side by side the speeches of Sumner and Chase in that early period when they contended together against the Kansas and Nebraska bill. Mr. Sumner's speeches were like the charge of Murat, designed to break the enemy's centre. Mr. Chase's were impersonal, and full of that moral power which expresses the prophecy of the present, and replies to it with an anticipation of the decision of posterity. Not men of consonance, and both too great and imperious to be in accord while in the lusty vigor of public career, it is a pleasing chapter to see the invalid Senator from Massachusetts in the magnanimous part of a visitor to the Justice, brought together again in the softened emotions of mutual pain, memory, and appreciation. Mr. Sumner said to Mr. Chase, when they met on Friday prior to the death of the latter: "God bless you! I'm glad to have seen you again!"

They had an interview of a manly and noble sort, probably such a one as contemporary statesmen seldom have. One who heard an account of it says that it ought to rank with the friendship of latter days between Jefferson and Adams. Mr. Chase said, on one occasion, to a gentleman whose name I will not quote: "Mr. Sumner is greatly my superior as a scholar, and I never was an Abolitionist; he was." The fact was, that these two eminent contemporaries differed by the logical development from different premises. Mr. Chase had the area and education of the West; Mr. Sumner inherited the intense and aggressive spirit of reform against despotisms, whether chartered or unchartered, which a Massachusetts man might legitimately get from the examples of Samuel Adams and Josiah Quincy. Chase did not believe that an instrument like the Constitution, drawn up by the freest spirits of the age in which it was devised, was meant to be more of a concession to slavery than the strictest interpretation would warrant; but, to the extent of what was undoubted in that concession, he believed that even freedom must obey the law. Mr. Sumner was too impatient with slavery to consider that it had any equities whatever. These two schools of men struck slavery upon opposite flanks. One class of minds was influenced by the scholarly vehemence of Mr. Sumner's assault; another class of legal minds was influenced by the high juridical position taken by Mr. Chase, that, with the increase of States, the obligations to slavery were diminished, and that State rights, on which slavery so much relied, were really to be fatal to slavery at last. Mr. Seward alleged that slavery was sectional; Mr. Chase believed than it was less than sectional,—it was provincial. We probably can never know to what degree the slave-interest was discouraged by reading the mild, logical, constitutional positions of Mr. Chase on the fate of their institution. Previously they had to contend only with the moral forces of the North,—I cannot say religious forces, for the attitude of the Christian Church on the slavery question was well expressed by Theodore Parker, who said that it was "waiting to proclaim slavery and renounce the law of God;" but Mr. Chase's gospel closed up the gap on the mental and legal side, and the institution felt itself surrounded. Hence it chose to expire by the act of suicide; it rushed upon the Union, and ceased to be, with all the gallantry of despair.

RELIGIOUSLY.

In religious matters, Mr. Chase, the nephew and protege of an Episcopal Bishop, was no less a Protestant than in matters affecting human liberty. He was neither attitudinarian nor platitudinarian. He was such a Low-Churchman that he preferred a Methodist Bishop—who, as everybody knows, wants the Apostolic link—to a High-Church Bishop all rheumatic with genuflexions. Hence we find Dr. Tyng, the lowest of Low-Churchmen, saying the service over the remains in New York, and our able and modest Methodist, Dr. Tiffany, doing the service at Washington. It is said that, when Henry Clay was confirmed in the Episcopal Church, Mr. Chase, then in the early ardor of his opposition to slavery, withdrew from Christ Church, Cincinnati. He did not pay homage to Mr. Clay, having inherited much of the political creed of William Wirt, his preceptor, who regarded Clay as an extravagant man, who would have precipitated the Credit Mobilier scandal forty years before its day. Wirt left posterity a pupil in Chase whose bent of mind was always toward distributed government, and who believed that the Spartan character of the American nation resided in those who followed the precepts of Mr. Jefferson.

ELEMENTS OF GREATNESS.

What made Chase great? To this question, one well acquainted for years with the Chief Justice has replied: "His method, his control of his appetites and impulses, his elevation of character, the compass of his mind, and the sovereign force which resided in him from the commencement." His career was without tricks; he had not, like Seward, a manager in the background; and his triumphs were gained notwithstanding the fact that he was no great judge of men by their faces, and had little tact or nimbleness. His movements became his stature,—slow, ponderous, majestic. He was not, however, so dull as Washington; for he had a very pretty and quaint humor, which became him, and did not diminish his dignity. This talent of humor was accompanied with a half-twinkle, which captivated men and women. Few men in our history have been more gallant and successful in ladies' company, and with both sexes he was potential without being arbitrary. He belonged to a good country family, but poverty was his lot, and he outrode it without showing any of the marks of abrasion. He knew how to live with the least and with the most. He made the fortunes of some of the wealthiest men of the land; and I have heard it stated that the present Governor of the District of Columbia was the tenant of a room, not of the most palatial sort, on the Avenue, when, by his acquaintance with the ex-Governor of Ohio, the retired banker, Jay Cooke, was enabled to soar to fortune like a phoenix. Surrounded with all the revenues of his time, and much that was bonded upon posterity, Salmon P. Chase never took a present, nor made any nomination of relatives; and he died as he had lived, with a competence always sufficient, but without wealth. The old-fashioned sage-green mansion beyond Glenwood Cemetery, near the sources of Silver Creek, will be, for many years to come, both historic and representative, as the abode of this pure, exalted, and complete man. It stands on a hill-top, with cedar trees on the edges of the lawn, nearly within sight of Bladensburgh, where Mr. Wirt, the master of the late tenant, first drew breath, and in sight of the dome of the Capitol. It was at first proposed to inter Mr. Chase in the old Congressional Cemetery, where Mr. Wirt lies; but later reports indicate that he will be placed near Stanton's grave, in that beautiful dell at Georgetown, for which Washington has to thank her noblest citizen of means, Mr. Corcoran.

ADVANTAGES NEGLECTED.

It is the belief of many persons that Mr. Chase could have been nominated for the Presidency in place of Franklin Pierce, in 1852, and successfully, had he weakened but a little on the slavery issue; but fate reserved him, like Moses, to look over at that promised station from the greater height of his own character. The harmony of parts, and the equal capacity of Mr. Chase in so many directions, are rather to the disadvantage of his fame.

HIS HARMONIOUS NATURE.

He performed everything he undertook so well that we miss in his life those episodes of necessity and frailty by which our weakness comprehends great men. He had those buoyant abilities which rise with ease to surmount every wave which confronted his career; and those who undertake to comment upon the present period will fail to wonder that, politician as he was, Chase could so rapidly and thoroughly organize a financial system which provided the army and navy of the Union with ample means from the beginning to the end, however vast the outlay, and left us the inestimable advantage of a currency which is in itself an element of strength, safety, and union. Time was when a set of loafers around a State Capitol, as Arkansas or Mississippi, could flood the Union with scrip and bills which were as dangerous as the system was scandalous. To have been "the father of the greenbacks" was to have begotten a posterity infinitely enlightening and missionary in its character over all prior forms of circulation. Next to our language, we ought to look perhaps to our currency as the great artificial element of comfort. The abuse of National Banks after the conclusion of the War was as annoying to Mr. Chase as to any observer, and he did not hesitate, though superficial opinion called him inconsistent, to proclaim that his currency was not designed to protect meanness, and to apply to obligations negotiated in time of peace on a coin basis. As he had met slavery in its period and the War in its period, he met law and honor in their period as well. If anything were wanting to complete his fame, it would be the class of childish criticism which, when the great man's head is fallen, ventures its miserable little retort by saying that, as a Chief Justice, he did not aim to make the Bench his personal vindication, and that he was a disappointed candidate for the Presidency. Disappointed he was, and not so much to his mortification as ours, who have fallen into the hands of Cheap Jacks, some of whom have probably never read the Constitution of the United States. He wanted to be President from the sense of capacity and the love of country which he had,—from the consciousness that the times were growing dull, and the clack of coin could be heard all the way up and down the Avenue, and at either end. It is no funeral of this regime that will be held at Oak Hill on Monday; their funeral is up at Easton, where they are putting Mr. Oakes Ames to rest.

HIS MAGNANIMITY.

Mr. Chase's defeat before the nominating conventions shows that the arts of the caucus and of demagoguery he never employed. "Had he known men, he would have been President," said a critic yesterday. He knew communities, which was better; and, of all the Northern men, not excepting Mr. Greeley, who have wholly gained the respect of the late Rebels, Mr. Chase had the most national reputation. As to the Republican party, he regarded it very much like his legal-tenders, as a war-measure. Such Judges as Durell, Delahay, Underwood, and Sherman are left for the comfort of that kind of Republicanism which smites its breast nowadays, and says: "Lord, I thank thee that I am not as yonder publican—out of office."

Justice Chase expressed, in the week before his decease, his disgust at the aspect of the Louisiana case, where the President, dignifying Gov. Warmoth with his resentment, had made Durell an authority instead of an object of aversion.

Mr. Chase had the element of simplicity in his life, method, and writings. Nothing can be more lucid than his style, and there are no ingenuities of expression or statement in it. He was propelled from nothing, but, reasoned out his way. He imbibed from William Wirt a mild anti-slavery feeling, and went to Cincinnati averse to politics, with a disposition to pursue sociology and matters not connected with cabals. In 1840 he got into the Harrison movement; but, reflecting and observing, he grew to dislike it before the close, and in 1844 he produced Mr. Birney and demoralized Mr. Clay's campaign. He is said to have been the only New England man who ever went to the West and became distinguished, who was never called "a Yankee." He is said never to have gone into a bar-room.

SEWARD, WIRT, CHASE.

The link which connects Seward and Chase is not only the Cabinet of Lincoln, but the Anti-Masonic campaign where Mr. Wirt was the nominee. Seward came to office in New York on that issue as a supporter of Mr. Wirt, and Chase was Wirt's pupil. Mr. Stanton, although an Ohioan, does not seem to have crossed the disc of Mr. Chase until they met in Washington.

Some of Mr. Wirt's pupils when he taught school in Washington live in this city still, and remember him with unaffected delight. Mr. James Colgate, whose home is on E street, near the Sprague mansion, says that Mr. Chase was a most gracious and pleasing teacher, and that he had the best class of pupils of their day.

THE SUCCESSION.

The question now is, Who shall succeed this great man at the head of our impoverished Judiciary? The President who names the next Chief Justice may leave for twenty years to come a testimonial of himself, or a rebuke. Long after John Adams had faded from men's thoughts, the splendor of John Marshall kept him in men's obligations. The opportunity of President Grant to leave at least one Department of the Government no worse than he found it, we may timidly hope he will be equal to. The names of several persons have been mentioned for the place, few or none of whom possess the measure of fitness and capacity. Lyman Trumbull, of Illinois; Judge Curtis, of Boston; or Mr. Groesbeck, of Cincinnati,—none of them, perhaps, members of the caucus,—would be *Chief Justices* if they were nominated. GATH.

BEHEADED IN THE MOONLIGHT.

A Horrible Crime and a Curious Sentence—A Remarkable Funeral Procession.

One of the most horrible murders ever recorded in any criminal code was committed in Harburg, Northern Germany, on the 24th of March last. There lived near Harburg, in the little village of Heimfeld, an old butcher, by name of Schober, who, in course of time, had amassed quite a fortune. His only son, Max, had but lately returned from Heidelberg, where he had studied some years, but where he had been expelled as a worthless scholar and a disturber of the peace. He was about 22 years of age, and quite handsome, had it not been for an ugly cut which he had received from one of his opponents in the fencing-room, and which disfigured his face. This opponent's name was Carl Schween, the son of one of the wealthiest merchants in Harburg. They had quarreled about Eliza Mollenhauer, the only daughter of a venerable Professor of the University of Heidelberg. They young lady gave preference to the rich Harburg heir. Max Schober was constantly seen near her residence, watching her movements and never missing a chance to address her. On the 3d of February last, while Eliza Mollenhauer, accompanied by Carl Schween, was about to attend service at the cathedral, Schober again approached her. The girl grew indignant, and, pointing to her companion, exclaimed: "This will be my future husband; father has consented. If you disturb me again he will avenge me." Similar words were uttered by Schween, who so infuriated the mad lover that he tried to slap the young lady's face, but was prevented by the bystanders, and narrowly escaped a good thrashing from the hands of those who, on their way to church, had become witnesses. The consequence was a duel, in which he took the worst. Then came his expulsion, and he left the city with murder in his heart. Four weeks afterward, Schober was notified that Eliza Mollenhauer had been married to Carl Schween, and that they resided at Harburg, in the Hotel Bologne. They had been married but a few days, and were awaiting the return of Schween's parents, who were sojourning at Bremen. Schober at once started for Harburg in disguise, and obtained quarters in the immediate neighborhood of the young couple, and finally succeeded in entering their sleeping apartment, and, true to his word, took the threatened revenge. He killed his rival by cutting his throat from ear to ear, and the horrible deed did not even awaken the young lady. Then Schober roughly shook the wife, who, on beholding her husband covered with blood, screamed and fell back unconscious. The noise had been noticed by a little waiter-boy who slept above, and who exhibited sufficient presence of mind to give the alarm. Schober was caught burning the bloody clothes, and was immediately turned over to the police, and it was found that the wife, too, had been killed. The murderer was then taken into the room where the two corpses lay, and he was asked whether or not he committed the bloody deed, and why? With a stoic indifference did he answer in the affirmative, but he would not utter another syllable. On the 27th of March the funeral took place, and almost every inhabitant of Harburg and Heimfeld participated. It had been ordered that the murderer should accompany the funeral procession, heavily chained, dressed in white, and the words "Infamous Murderer" on his breast and back. In spite of the rainy weather thousands followed the procession to the cemetery, and had it not been for the strong force of Deputy Sheriffs and the two companies of military, the mob would have certainly taken charge of the prisoner. Schober's trial commenced on the 19th of March, and lasted exactly twenty-four hours. He was sentenced to be confined in a dark cell, and to receive but one warm meal every ten days until the 12th of April; then to be taken to Heim's Woods, a place near Harburg, there to be executed between 1 and 3 o'clock in the morning. The Judge, in passing sentence, stated that the death penalty was no punishment at all in comparison to the hideous crime the young man had committed, and the Judge would, therefore, avail himself of the furthest extent of judicial rights, and specify the hour of execution, bearing in mind that the crime was committed at the same time. An execution by moonlight has, as the Hamburg *Reform* says, no precedent in the German States, and the Judge's sentence has created no little astonishment. The execution took place shortly after 1 o'clock on the appointed morning, an immense multitude witnessing the last moments of the condemned man. Schober persistently refused the attendance of a clergyman, and never spoke a word about the crime which he committed. He ascended the scaffold without the aid of the assistants, and laid his head on the fatal block without looking around or evincing the least emotion. The headsman made likewise short work, and the head of the inhuman murderer fell into the basket.

KHIVA.

The Ruler and His Subjects—How the Land is Governed.

Berlin Correspondence of the London Standard.

The *Invalide Russe* gives some interesting particulars respecting Khiva, its ruler, and its people. The Khan, Muhamed Rachim, is a young man of 25 years of age, who, though absolute lord and master of the lives of his subjects, pays little attention to State matters, and passes all his time with his concubines in the harem or with his hawks in the field. His dearest friend and chief adviser was (requiescat in pace) the Divan-begi Mad-Murad, who instigated his sovereign to lay hands upon the Russians just set at liberty, and always strongly discountenanced their release. The nominal Kush-begi, or Prime Minister, is one Nasar-jaryn, who took the opposite side, and consequently had to go to the wall, as long as Mad-Murad enjoyed the ascendant. He is now, I presume, reinstated in the Royal favor. Another functionary, Polvandshan (pronounced Polvanjan), described as "a sort of foreign Minister," is a person of some ability and a linguist; for, besides several Asiatic tongues, he reads and speaks Russian. Two other personages, Ssadyk and Asbergen, are in high favor with the Prince and popular with the people, but "incorrigible robbers and sworn foes of Russia." In the absence of any authentic particulars of the last outbreak on the part of the Khan, it does not appear whether these individuals have been hanged like Mad-Murad, or kept in reserve for some new phase in the shifting humors of the Khan. The regular military force of the Khanat consists of 500 foot and 1,000 horse. The latter wear a uniform, and are armed with percussion locks. The artillery is served by Afghans and Hindoos. In addition to these, there is an irregular force of 2,000 Turcomans, upon whom, however, little reliance can be placed. The country is divided for administrative purposes into as many districts as there are towns, each town with an outlying radius forming a district within which a representative of the Khan holds despotic sway. Justice, such as it is, is exercised by the Khan in person, or by Judges whose decisions rest upon two foundations—the written law (scheriat), and the unwritten law (adat), and frequently, adds the *Invalide*, upon none whatever. The ways and means are furnished in the first place by a household tax (ssalgyt) varying from four to twenty roubles a year, with two-fifths of the agricultural produce, when there is any. Another tax, called takapnaja, is levied upon garden produce. Among the nomad population the Karakalpaks contribute the value of one sheep in every hundred, of one ox or cow in twenty, and of one camel in six. The Khirgese are less heavily taxed. Upon imports an ad valorem duty of 2½ per cent is charged, and then there are extraordinary imposts whenever it suits the purpose of the Khan to lay on the screw. Coming as they do from a Russian source, these particulars must, perhaps, be received with some caution. Still, there is little doubt that they present in the main a tolerably faithful picture of the general condition of things in a petty Asiatic principality.

OSCAR II.

His Coronation as King of Sweden.

Stockholm (May 12) Dispatch to the New York Herald.

The coronation of His Majesty Oscar II. as King of Sweden took place to-day, at the hour of 12 o'clock, noon, in the Ster Church.

The ceremonial was conducted with characteristic pomp. A procession of 400 persons, including the members of the Royal family, the Cabinet Ministers, members of the Legislative Diet, a deputation from the Norwegian Congress and the Storthing, was formed and proceeded, on foot, out from the east side of the palace, and thence traversed through the great market-square of the capital to the church. The pageant was witnessed by thousands of people. The boys attending the public schools and a force of military were paraded along the route, and good order prevailed.

The church was profusely decorated and ornamented with excellent taste. The building was filled with a brilliant assemblage of spectators, the ladies wearing toilets the fashion of which had been already prescribed by the Grand Chamberlain of the Court.

The audience all rose on the entrance of His Majesty the King, and stood until he was seated, when they resumed their seats.

Their coronation rites, which were of a highly elevated and strictly religious character, were performed by His Grace the Most Reverend Archbishop of the Lutheran Church, assisted by prelates of the same communion. The sermon was preached by the Most Reverend Bishop Coesteraas. The text selected by His Grace was from the twenty-fifth Psalm, "Lord, show me Thy ways."

After the conclusion of the sermon the Most Reverend Archbishop anointed the King with holy oil on his forehead, temples, breast, and wrists, and then, assisted by the Prime Minister of the Cabinet, placed the crown upon his head.

The other emblems of sovereign authority—the sword of State, and so forth—were then severally taken from the high altar,—on which they had been previously placed by the clergy and great officers of State,—and delivered to His Majesty, who remained seated on the throne, by the Archbishop, who was assisted in the performance of his duty by several officers of the Cabinet.

The different stages of the ceremony were interspersed, according to programme, with prayers, and the singing of psalms by the entire assemblage, the vocal effort being accompanied by the performance of fine instrumental music.

His Excellency the Minister of Justice then administered the oath of constitutional fealty and allegiance to the King, who swore, holding three fingers of his right hand placed on the Bible.

A proclamation of the accomplishment of the coronation of His Majesty Oscar the Second, King of Sweden, was then made by one of the court heralds, and the vast assemblage replied by shouting "Long live Oscar the Second!"

A royal salute from the harbor and forts was then commenced from forty-two guns.

The members of the Diet made oath of allegiance to the King at his coronation.

Her Majesty the Queen, Sophie Wilhelmine Marianne Henrietta — although the Swedish queens have no political power—was then conducted to the throne. She was anointed on the forehead and wrists only.

The entire ceremonial occupied a space of three hours, after which the procession was reformed at the church and returned to the palace.

The diplomatic representatives accredited to the Court of Sweden, with their ladies, who attended by special invitation, were placed in the church before the arrival of the court procession at the sacred edifice. Very many distinguished special Ambassadors were present, with the members of their respective suites. There were their Excellencies Gen. Liewen, from Russia; Baron Blumenthal, from Germany; Count Menebrea, from Italy; M. Barall, from France; Mynheer Mansfeldt, from Holland; Prince Metternich, from Austria, and Count Moltke, from Denmark.

His Majesty King Oscar of Sweden has exercised sovereign authority since the death of his brother, King Charles XV., in the month of October last year. The Constitution of Sweden does not absolutely require that the monarch should be crowned. The ceremony is an ancient custom, however, and is observed to satisfy a supposed reverence for such rites existing among the masses of the people. The Legislative Diet appropriated a sum of 70,000 rix dollars to pay expenses. Yet a coronation would have occurred had no allowance been voted by the Parliament.

King Oscar the Second is 44 years of age, his hair somewhat gray, but he enjoys fair health. The Crown Prince, Oscar Gustavus Adolphus, the King's son and eldest child, is 15 years old.

Their Majesties the King and Queen gave a banquet at the palace at 4 o'clock in the afternoon. Six hundred guests sat down to dinner. Six grand dinners and balls will be given during the ensuing week.

There are a great many strangers in the city.

The Swedish Legislative Diet will adjourn in about two weeks.

The coronation of King Oscar as King of Norway will take place at Drontheim on the 18th of July.

To-night there is a general illumination, and the city is given up to festivity and rejoicing.

SKETCH OF HIS MAJESTY OSCAR THE SECOND.

His Majesty Oscar II., King of Sweden and Norway, was born 21st January, 1829, and is perhaps the most gifted of the late King Oscar's children; carefully educated, an eloquent speaker, a poet of taste, and a clever writer. Unlike his brother, Charles XV., who was a soldier, Oscar entered the naval service, and was for many years an Admiral of the Fleet, though he has held at the same time a grade in the army. He has traveled much, and his repeated visits to Great Britain are well known in English society. The most prolonged of these visits was during the London Exhibition of 1862 at the opening of which he assisted. He was also in England in 1871. At the International Exhibition of that year Mr. Baines, M. P. for Leeds, met with Prince Oscar, and has given an interesting account of a conversation he held with him in the Exhibition building. Mr. Baine speaks of the Prince as "the able and enlightened promoter of education, industry, art, and all that can adorn a country." The Prince took the English educationalist to see the Model Swedish School in the building, and explained it as fully as a schoolmaster could have done. "I never," says Mr. Baine, "saw so rich and varied an amount of educational appliances of every kind. I found the Prince a most interesting instructor, and could not sufficiently admire his perfect courtesy or the goodness which placed his companions at their ease and on a level with himself. If I do not mistake, he will prove a benevolent and enlightened ruler."

ACHEEN.

Details Concerning Holland's Opponent—History of the Nation.

From the Pall Mall Gazette.

There seems to be a good deal of misapprehension about the nature and amount of the difficulties with which the Dutch Government will probably have to contend in prosecuting military operations against Acheen. The contest is commonly represented as one of the ordinary cast between civilization and barbarism, and likened to the campaigns of the United States army against ferocious Indians. But the Achinese, though by themselves a small nation, and formidable only if they find allies in other parts of the Island of Sumatra, are, nevertheless, likely to prove (if old stories are true) no contemptible enemies. They have an ancient civilization, such as it is; have contended, with various fortunes, but not without distinction, not only against their barbarous neighbors, but against the Portuguese and the Dutch. At one time they possessed dependencies on the Peninsula of Malacca; and "frequently," says an old traveler, "besieged the Portuguese in the city of that name, they having been always declared enemies of that nation." They were always "renowned for their courage and conduct" beyond all other neighboring nations, and are "bold and expert navigators." They became early converts to the Mohammedan religion, and are zealous supporters of it to this day. They have been long accustomed to dealings, both military and pacific, with Europeans. Two of the pieces of ordnance which the Sultan does or did exhibit before his palace gate were given him by James I. of England. Their Queen in 1663 (for, Mohammedans as they are, they retain much of the Malay respect for the prerogatives of the sex) "had an inclination to be married to a Dutchman, but the Council of Batavia, for weighty reasons, would not consent to the match." Another curious custom, which the old Dutch travelers describe, was connected with this principle of reverence for the fair sex. "A woman sits (in council) at the feet of the King, to whom he communicates whatever ideas occur to him during the deliberations; she conveys them to an eunuch near her, by whom they are transmitted to an officer, who proclaims them aloud to the whole assembly." It must, however, be owned that the narratives of the old voyagers make them out to have been addicted to savage and cruel practices, beyond even other tribes of the ferocious Malay Archipelago. Burnings, mutilations, and trampling by elephants are related in their quaint volumes with hideous particularity, no doubt accommodated to the popular taste by exaggeration. One of the Achinese customs is thus described by Gemelli Carreri, on the authority of one Cartinho, who had been "up the island:" "They play at dice for one another's lives. When the game is done, the winner binds the loser, and stays all day for some one to buy him, when, if none comes, he kills and eats him!"

LAWRENCE---CRAIG.

KNOX CO., Ill., May 12, 1873.

To the Farmers of the Fifth Supreme Judicial District:

As the two candidates for Supreme Judge reside in this neighborhood, and are, perhaps, better known to us than to the farmers throughout the district, we have been frequently asked to give a statement in regard to their character and their attitude toward the farming community. We do so cheerfully, as we are all engaged in farming, and are deeply interested in the success of the movement to bring about measures which will bring us relief from monopoly and extortion.

Judge C. B. Lawrence has been well known to us for many years. He was for a long time an eminent lawyer in Quincy, and retired from the practice on account of ill health, to a farm in Warren County. The farmers of the district, with great unanimity, united upon him as a suitable candidate for Circuit Judge of this district, and it is not too much to say that it was the farmers who secured his nomination and election twelve years ago to that position. As the Judge of our Circuit Court, he gave satisfaction to all the people, and such was his popularity among all classes, that the people of the district were unanimous in his favor for Supreme Judge, to which position he was elected nine years ago, almost unanimously. He is a man of great abilities, and there was never a suspicion against his integrity, either as Circuit or Supreme Judge. The objection that is made to him is that he decided against the interests of the farmers in the celebrated Chicago, Alton & St. Louis Railroad case, which was appealed from McLean County. So far as this decision is concerned, the court was unanimous in the opinion, and it is hardly probable that a decision could be made with such unanimity, unless the Constitution and the law were as the court decided. It would have been of no avail to us to have gained a decision in our Supreme Court which would have been reversed by the Supreme Court of the United States. But in this very case, Judge Lawrence pointed out to the Legislature the proper course to pursue—to pass a law upon the railroad question which would *stand fire*. The Farmers' State Convention, at Springfield, passed a resolution indorsing the decision of the Supreme Court, and the Legislature has since passed a law in conformity therewith, and the Springfield *Register*, in a late issue, states that this same Alton Road is regulating its rates in accordance with the new law. Now it seems to us that we want just such a Judge as this upon the Supreme Bench, if we expect to be successful in bringing monopolies to terms. Above all things, we must have men on the Supreme Bench who will be honest with us and decide questions according to the Constitution, so that if the law is not right we can send men to the Legislature who will make it right.

Mr. A. M. Craig, who assumes to be the farmers' candidate for Supreme Judge, is also well known to us. He was never elected Circuit Judge of this district, as has been frequently stated. The highest judicial office he ever held was County Judge of this county. He started out in his practice of law several years ago, by taking cases for the farmers against the C., B. & Q. Railroad Company, the only railroad running through this county. As he was adroit in selecting juries, it was necessary that he should be silenced, and the Company commenced to employ him. He is to all intents and purposes a railroad man, receiving every year more or less fees. In case farmers' stock is killed, he is expected to discourage them from bringing suit against the Company, and to advise settlement when applied to as counsel, and in every jury case in this county he appears for that Company when the Company is a party. In the celebrated case of J. T. Clark (late Road-Master of the C., B. & Q.,) v. The City of Galesburg, in which the C., B. & Q. was the real plaintiff, and the object was to enjoin the city from holding an election on the question of issuing bonds for the construction of a competing road, to afford relief from monopoly from which this county suffers more than any other, Craig was the attorney for the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy, and in the management of this case was a party to proceedings utterly unjustifiable by any recognized rules of professional propriety.

The course of Mr. Craig as member of the late Constitutional Convention is entirely consistent with his position as a railroad attorney. While every anti-monopoly man was active in devising schemes to bring the railways to terms, Craig never once opened his mouth, but was privately plotting against them. We find him cheek by jowl with all the railroad attorneys in the convention, and always either voting against anti-monopoly measures or *dodging*. This was so notorious at the time of the convention, that it was frequently remarked upon in this county. We find Craig engaged with Mr. Buxton, the attorney of the Ohio & Mississippi Railroad, and that he signed what is known as the original Buxton report. The object of these railway attorneys like Craig and Buxton, was to get a provision into the Constitution which, while it would seem to be in the interest of the farmers, would really tie their hands. The Buxton report was of course repudiated by the convention.

Now, a word in regard to the Princeton Convention and Mr. Craig's nomination. The only delegations to that Convention having anything like an appearance of having been regularly appointed to represent anybody, were Henry, 11; Bureau, 10; Knox, 12; Putnam, 3; Warren, 8; Grundy, 5; that is, there were only forty-eight delegates elected by constituencies. Of these three-fourths were in favor of Judge Lawrence. Peoria County was represented by seven or eight persons appointed without any authority, in the office of Mr. Dowdall, editor of the *Peoria Democrat*, who was never a farmer in his life. The full vote of LaSalle County (18) was cast by four or five persons from the neighborhood of Mendota, also without regular appointment. Woodford County was represented by two persons without authority, who, as we are informed, are partners in business, selling agricultural implements. Marshall County was represented by a few volunteers, who cast six votes with no authority. Three men represented the votes of Mercer. No County Convention was held in that county.

All of these bogus delegations and volunteers were for "anything to beat Lawrence." The President of the Convention, J. G. Bang, is, as we are informed, a railroad station agent, and went to Princeton on a free pass. The Chairman of the Committee on Resolutions, Justus Stephens, had a pass on the C., B. & Q. in his pocket. The candidate nominated by the Convention, Craig, is a railroad lawyer.

A convention thus constituted could scarcely be expected to represent the wishes of the farmers throughout the district, and no farmer in this locality regards its action as of the least importance whatever. We have tried Judge Lawrence for many years, and know him to be a capable and true man, and we believe that our interests are far safer in his hands than in the hands of a railroad attorney who has shown himself capable of representing a railroad company in the Constitutional Convention, instead of the farmers who elected him.

We wish it to be distinctly and fully understood that we have no interest in this election whatsoever, except an interest as farmers. We do not blame Mr. Craig because he is a railroad attorney; what we object to is that farmers should be asked to vote for him under the pretense that he has no connection with railroads. We object to his running under false pretenses. If the facts had been known he would not have been nominated, even by the Princeton Convention. We should not be surprised if the railway interest secretly support him, as we think it is doing here, because that interest can control him if elected. We are, however, very certain he will not be elected, and he certainly should not receive the support of farmers. We have made the foregoing statements after a careful investigation of the facts, and can furnish abundant proofs of their correctness.

A. C. CLAY,
President Farmers' Association of Knox County.
C. A. HINCKLEY,
President of the Galesburg Farmers' Club.
A. J. DUNLAP,
Vice-President State Board of Agriculture.

Something for Philosophers Who Study the Mind.

From the Hartford (Conn.) Times.

Conductor Bradley, of this city, who was killed, with others, by a railroad accident on the Hartford & Waterbury Road yesterday, was on a "caboose" car at the time the train reached the broken rail. The instant he felt the shock, he knew the car was off the track, and sprang for a brake. It was his last act. In the next instant he was killed by the crash, and his skull was broken. When picked up a part of the brain was visible, oozing out; but the true and faithful conductor was able to speak. And these were the words he uttered,—the last he ever spoke:—"*Put out the signals for the other train!*"

The lightning-like suddenness of the crash, though it deprived him of all consciousness of everything happening subsequent to the instant when he jumped to seize the brake, did not blot out his vivid memory of the sensation he had at that moment of fate. There was the sense of impending danger, and of the necessity of instant action to avert it. *That* consciousness remained, during the ensuing few minutes in which the crash had come, and the faithful conductor had met his fate.

THE GRAND PACIFIC.

Chicago's Last and Greatest Hotel Enterprise.

The Grand Pacific Almost Ready to Receive Guests.

In About a Week Its Doors Will Be Thrown Open.

Description of Its Internal Arrangements.

Its Incorporators, Builders, and Furnishers.

At last, after conquering all the elements of opposition, a great fire, and the dead weight of public incredulity as to the feasibility of the enterprise, the Grand Pacific has become an accomplished fact. And while over a week will elapse before it is thrown open to the public, yet it is not improper to anticipate a little, and to describe the hotel as it will be in a fortnight, so that those who expect to be in Chicago about that time may know where they can best find food and shelter. Such a "coming event" as the opening of the Pacific may naturally cast a very decided shadow before.

Of the external architectural appearance of the hotel it is unnecessary here to speak. It has been minutely described before, and it has been gazed at, from turret to foundation-stone, by thousands of residents and of visitors. Besides that, the object of the present article is to describe the comforts and conveniences within, rather than the beauties without.

THE HOTEL COVERS THE BLOCK

bounded by Clark, LaSalle, Jackson, and Quincy streets, 325 feet from east to west, 186 from north to south, or 60,450 square feet. On the ground-floor this is all occupied. Above that, there has to be deducted the space taken up by a couple of courts, the western one, 100 feet by 60, the eastern one 70 by 70. Each of the upper floors, therefore, cover 49,550 square feet. Fronting upon four streets, three of them important ones, the hotel has naturally a great advantage in the matter of exits and entrances. But while local situation has done so much in this respect, the practical common sense of the planners has done more, and they have hit upon an idea which has never been carried out, even in the hotels where it is practicable. Every one who has ever been in or near the entrance to a hotel is familiar with the constant annoyance which accompanies the arrival and departure of buses, the crowds of people, pushing up stairs, and the trunks which are hustled along without regard to the comfort of bystanders. At the Pacific, by a very simple arrangement, all this is avoided. One of the main entrances runs directly from Jackson street to the main office, and all incoming and outgoing guests use that alone. The gentlemen congregated around the Clark and LaSalle street entrances, or in the spacious halls, would be undisturbed by the entrance of a thousand guests and their baggage. Just facing this entrance, when one reaches the eastern hall, is

THE OFFICE,

to the left of it a private parlor, where ladies can sit until rooms have been assigned to them. One of the elevators is within a few steps, and takes them at once to their apartments. This private station or reception-room, connecting as it does so closely with the elevator, is also used by ladies who may desire to call upon friends at the hotel in a plain dress, and do not care about making their appearance in the grand parlors. They can go there, send up word to the person they desire to see, and she can come down, unnoticed.

In addition to this entrance, and those in the centre of the building on Clark and La Salle streets, there are four others, a lady's private entrance on Jackson street, just west of the one already mentioned, another still further west on Jackson, leading to the western main-hall, and two on Quincy street, which, owing to the unimportance of that thoroughfare are of a subordinate nature.

STORES AND OFFICES.

It may be said incidentally, that on the ground floor on Clark street there are eight stores, of fine size, admirably finished and almost on a line with the sidewalk. Clark street is given up to retail trade, and therefore the room which the hotel has at its disposal on that side was devoted to stores, while on LaSalle it has only offices for rent, the ten pair-stairs, and a room in the light-well attachment, which was made on this side of the building. There can be found no finer offices in Chicago than these, and their proximity to the great railroad depot, as well as to the great Government building of the future, makes them of special value.

THE GRAND HALL.

Entering from Clark street, and passing along the broad corridor, one reaches the first grand hall, in the northwestern corner of which is the office, elegantly finished in dark wood. Passing up a short flight of stairs, made necessary by the LaSalle street basement, and still going westward, the second and larger hall is reached, the grand centre for the denizens of the hotel. It forms an immense room, 100 feet by 60, lit from a skylight by day, and innumerable gas-burners by night. Rows of columns at a distance of ten feet from the wall extend around the room. On its northern side are the billiard and bar-rooms, subsequently fitted up, and coming on Quincy street, as well as into the hall within this room, and on the northern side of it, occupying a space of over 100 feet, is to be the telegraph office, which will be the finest and most comprehensive in any hotel in this or any other country. It will have a connection with all the railroad wires, so as to bulletin every train with the city telegraph, and with the stock-board likewise, so that a person who is not at the hotel, but who lives in a distant part of the city, can be informed as to the precise whereabouts of a consignation. On the south side of this room, and fronting upon Jackson street, are railroad and steamboat offices, where travelers can obtain all the tickets and information they desire; a washroom with twenty-two basins, so large a number that it will be impossible for a man to have to wait in order to perform his ablutions, and just in front of it and facing Jackson street, the barber's shop, which is to be kept by Pettibon, a name familiar to the smooth-shaven youth of Chicago. Of the water-closets, and other similar appurtenances, it is unnecessary to speak, except merely to say that they are all that such things should be. The main stairway, leading from the east hall to the western hall, is at the left of the office, and the right-hand side is a narrower flight, leading up to the private office of the lessees. Immediately adjoining this, and facing Quincy street, is a good-sized room, which will be used by the clerks of the hotel as a dining-room, and which is also serviceable for small meetings of citizens, serving the useful purpose that Parlor No. 1 used to do at the Tremont. Next to this is the servants' dining-room, the food being lowered by an elevator from the kitchen above. There are three vaults, one in the office, where the valuables of transient guests are placed; another in the private office, for storing the papers, etc., of the proprietors, and another on the floor above, where the valuables of permanent guests are deposited.

THE GRAND PROMENADE.

From the western hall the main stairway leads to the second floor. Of the seven flights of stairs in this building, it may be said that they all have the merit of being well lighted. There are none of them, except the servants' flight, which are not so placed as to confront a window. At the head of a double staircase is what is called the Grand Promenade, 100 feet long by 30 wide, its greatest length being from north to south, and a row of iron columns running nearly through its centre. No such promenade is to be found in any American hotel. At the southern extremity are the parlors, fronting upon Jackson street, 100 feet in length and 24 in width. For convenience sake, they are divided into three rooms, with folding doors between them, the middle one being about fifty feet long; the two others twenty-five each. In each of these suites of parlors is a beautifully carved white marble mantel-piece. The ceilings of these rooms are ornately frescoed, so as to correspond with the carpet, which has centre pieces of fruits, flowers, etc.

THE DINING-ROOM.

If the office is the head of a hotel, the dining-room and kitchen are the stomach thereof, and with everything that is needed to make them perfect.

OF WHAT IT IS COMPOSED.

In order to give a better idea of the dimensions of this immense building than can be obtained from the foregoing description, and to enable the reader to feel its bigness, the following figures are given: There went into the Pacific Hotel 7,000,000 brick; 12,000 cubic feet of limestone and 40,000 of sandstone. In connection with these, 10,000 barrels of lime, and 3,000 yards of sand, were used. Over 500 tons of cast and wrought-iron, in the shape of beams, etc.; 2,625,500 square feet of lumber, were used in joists, rafters, beams, etc.; 237,000 in inside blinds and shutters; 87,000 lineal feet, or 15 miles in base boards, and 13,000 in door and window casings, and 52,000 square feet of walnut and maple flooring, and 66,000 of walnut and ash ceiling, covering jointly two and three quarter acres. There were 980 windows, 1,070 doors and locks, and 19,415 pairs of butts and hinges. The price of all this carpentry work was $220,000. In connection with the plumbing work, there were used a mile and three quarters of iron-soil pipe, and nearly as much of lead, hot and cold water pipe, 50,987 pounds of lead pipe, 5,000 pounds of solder. There went into the building over eight miles of gas-pipe, and there were 436 chandeliers with 1,618 burners, and 830 brackets with 1,180 burners, making 2,798 in all. There were two-fifths of a mile of speaking-tubes, and thirty-eight miles of wire. There were put in of all kinds, 33,138 square feet of glass, being nearly four-fifths of an acre. Of slate and marble tiling, there is more than half an acre. There are also 320 marble mantels and grates. The contract price of the building was $878,339.94. Adding to that the value of brick, marble, etc., obtained from the old building, amounting to $122,513, the total cost of exclusive of furnishing, of course, was $1,000,857.94. The mason and stone setting cost $196,600, the lime and sandstone $150,000, the painting and glazing $52,000, and the plastering $65,000.

ROSTER.

Pacific Hotel Company of Chicago. (Chartered by special act of Illinois Legislature, 1869.)

President—L. B. Otis.
Secretary—Henry M. Smith.
Directors—John B. Tracy, Albert Keep, Hugh S. Biddle, L. B. Otis, Harold S. Peck.
Architect—W. W. Boyington.
Mortimer & Tupper, masonry.
Holmes & Flanders, carpenters.
Union Foundry Co., iron work.
T. C. Boyington, A. Moody, and G. E. Church, carpentering.
P. Milligan, painting and decorating.
Crane Bros. Manufacturing Co., steam heating.
E. Baggott, gas-fitter.
Woolcott Smith & Co., plate-glass.
Holmes & Thomas & Co., White, plastering.
Hugh Wait, plumbing.
Singer & Talcott, stone.
Philadelphia Architectural Iron Co., ornamental iron work.
Wm. M. Dee, slates.
Schureman & Hand, marble tiling.
Gowan Marble Co., slate, etc.
Chicago Marble Co., mantels.
Hall Safe and Lock Company, vault work.
Brown Bros., prismatic lights.
Powell, Getchell & Co., roofing.
Western Electric Manufacturing Co., annunciator.
Chicago Paving Company.
Otis, Tufts & Co. (Boston), elevators.
Thayer & Tobey Manufacturing Company, cabinet ware, etc.
W. & G. Sloane, New York, carpets.
Allen & Mackey, Chicago, carpets.
Field, Leiter & Co., linens.
Woolen mills, Peru, Ind., blankets, etc.
Bunker & Tyrrell, china, etc.
James McDuff & Co., Boston, glass and china.
Shreve, Stanwood & Co., Boston, silverware and cutlery.
Mouness & Duparquet, ranges and kitchen furniture.
H. M. Wilmarth & Bro., gas fixtures.
Hitchcock & Walker, wringers.
Henry S. Morris, Philadelphia, laundry machinery.
Lessee—George W. Gage, David A. Gage, John A. Rice, T. B. Gaskill, manager.

THE FIRE DEPARTMENT.

Several Members of the Force Dismissed for Misconduct.

The Board of Police held a regular semi-weekly meeting yesterday afternoon, President Mason in the chair. Present, Commissioners Wright and Sheridan. The session was devoted to matters pertaining to the Fire Department.

The resignations of Michael Selmer, assistant foreman of No. 2, and of Herman Stoehl, of No. 3, were received and adopted.

Peter H. Kanner, pipeman of No. 11, was appointed a member of the regular department.

Charles Pratt, driver of No. 12, was discharged for injuring the city's property, and having been intoxicated.

Knud L. Boyson, pipeman of No. 6, was accused of disorderly conduct, and the evidence showing him to have been guilty, he was dismissed.

Andrew Lendrum, pipeman of No. 6, was discharged for neglecting his duty.

Edward Barrett, driver of Hose No. 18, and William Quigley, driver of Engine No. 18, were proven guilty of having been disorderly, and were "verbally thrashed" by the President.

The charge of being absent from duty without leave, preferred against Dennis J. Sweenie, foreman of Engine Company No. 14, by the Second Assistant Fire Marshal, was dismissed after a long discussion.

Isaiah Washington, colored engineer of Company No. 21, was discharged from the service for inefficiency and incompetency. His offense consisted of allowing the fires of his engine to burn out while pumping out the basement of the Government building, and thereby narrowly escaping an explosion.

The resignations of Gonzalo E. Tarbox and Thomas A. Burnhards were accepted.

Commissioner Mason read a paper of his own, in which he set forth reasons for forming a favorable impression of the Cole engine, which was given a trial on the 13th. The document was ordered to be spread on the record of proceedings.

The rules were suspended in order to permit of the acceptance of the resignation of Officer Charles Gartner, of the Ninth Precinct, against whom charges had been informally made.

The Board then adjourned.

Attention.

We are discontinuing the jobbing trade for want of room for our rapidly increasing retail business, and offer the following goods at much less than market rates: Thirty cruites assorted W. G. dinner and tea ware, Edward Clark's Irwin; 6 crates assorted W. G. ware, Wood & Clark's Irwin; 6 crates assorted gold and yellow ware, lamps, chimneys, burners, wick, glass sets, mirrors, flasks, etc. Lists and prices furnished to country dealers upon application. Scott & Orington Brothers, No. 210 West Madison street, Chicago.

Meeting with Universal Approval.

The rapid and extraordinarily large sales that have attended the introduction of the Elmwood and Warwick collars are a token of the universal approval which they have met with the consumers. These true critics can appreciate a good article which they have found in these goods.

The Great Forepaugh Shows

will march in grand procession this morning to the corner of State and Twenty-second streets, where performances will be given this afternoon and evening. To-morrow (Saturday), three grand performances will be given—morning, afternoon, and evening.

Postal-Cards, Stamps, Etc.

Those who are in search of postal-cards, revenue stamps, check-paper, and proprietary stamps, can always find them for sale at the Chicago Savings Institution, on the northwest corner of Dearborn and Madison-sts.

A Fine Carriage.

One of the finest carriages in Chicago, and several other styles of carriages, will be sold at the Boston Carriage Mart, No. 222 West Washington street, this morning, by Wm. A. Butters & Co., Auctioneers.

Insanity as a Defense.

From the Detroit Post, May 10.

The first case under a law passed at the recent session of the Legislature came up in the Wayne Circuit Court yesterday. The law referred to provides that whenever any person shall be tried for murder, assault with intent to kill, or arson, and shall set up either by himself or by counsel insanity as a defense, it shall be the duty of the jury to find specially whether such defendant was or was not insane, and, in case he shall be acquitted on the ground of insanity, shall be committed to the insane hospital connected with the State Prison. A colored man, giving his name as King Solomon, was arrested last March for committing a grievous assault upon one George Robinson, in the Township of Brownstown. Complaint was made against him for assault with intent to kill, and he was tried in the Wayne Circuit Court yesterday. There was no doubt about his insanity. He did not interpose that plea himself, but his counsel did so for him. When called upon to make his statement before the jury, he went off in a rambling discourse about everything under the sun, except the matter in hand. The Court was finally compelled to stop him. Under the above law the jury were required to find specially whether or not the defendant was insane. They had no trouble in arriving at that conclusion, and returned a verdict of "not guilty by reason of the insanity." The prisoner was therefore remanded back to jail to be sent to the State Prison Insane Hospital.

A FINE PAINTING.

Another Excellent Effort by a Chicago Artist—Mr. H. C. Ford's American Forest Scene.

Though little individual mention has been made of the work of our Chicago artists recently in the columns of the daily papers, it is not, therefore, to be concluded that they have been doing nothing for the past six months. Elkins' great picture of "Shasta Butte" has gone to the Exposition at Vienna, and that event was the last noticed in the papers. The next is the completion by Mr. H. C. Ford of a large painting, showing the interior of an American forest during the early autumn. He has found no name for it which shall justly characterize it; but it tells its own tale of a mild hazy afternoon in October in Western New York or Pennsylvania, a characteristic bit of American forest scenery. This subject is one which has been attempted by very many artists, both here and elsewhere, and occasionally with a certain measure of success. The contrary, however, has been generally the case, for the simple reason that the subject has been beyond the artist's execution. The grouping may be good, and the coloring either tame or exaggerated; the details trivial and the light so diffused as to destroy the character of the picture, any one of which defects may be observed in many of the paintings of this subject by our local painters. To speak generally of Mr. Ford's painting, he has avoided these temptations. The coloring is strong and positive, but not exaggerated; the light effect is concentrated without being sensational; the details carefully studied without any shade of preraphaelism; and the distance, even to the spectator who sees the picture under the unfavorable conditions incident to glaring white walls and a small office, admirably preserved.

The size of the canvas, 78x36 inches, has given the artist ample scope. It has also necessitated the presentation of the objects in the foreground close to the point of vision, and hence the details of the objects are minutely and carefully studied. An afternoon sun throws a pale light upon the dark trunk of a linden tree, round which are trained a Virginia creeper, the leaves already changed to scarlet. The ray of light brightens a patch of green moss upon the point of a rock and on the bark of the tree, bringing the verdure into stronger contrast with the dark brown of the stem. The light just touches the surface of a small brook, and falls full upon a great red oak, the monarch of the glen. A beech offers an exquisite contrast to the sombre hue of the lordly oak, relieving the picture admirably. A beech is always a tempting object to a painter, and here it seems to have been dropped in just where it was wanted, the upper part of the trunk hidden behind the larger tree in front of it. The bright gray of its bark has been faithfully reproduced by the artist, and this is relieved by turn by a solitary wood-pecker whose gorgeous plumage blends in entire harmony with the hues of autumn overhead. A hickory of the shell-bark variety stands in the shadow of the forest beyond the linden, while other trees have been worked in with considerable skill in the back-ground. While the interest of the picture must necessarily be concentrated upon these nearer objects, a certain amount of variety is demanded in them, and hence the artist has chosen to place four different varieties of denizens in close proximity. This under other circumstances would look like pedantry, but from the nearness of the view she fact is lost sight of in the general harmony of the picture and the skill exhibited in the grouping, which utterly negatives the suggestion of a botanical exposition. This, too, is helped by the evident aim of the artist to sustain the interest in other points of the picture. A willow, where foliage alone is to be seen, appropriately stands over the brook, and the lighter shades of the autumnal tints blend with the ruddier leaves of the larger trees in perfect harmony. Through the roofing of foliage overhead, can be seen here and there occasional glimpses of the blue sky above, and here again the artist has exhibited the close following of nature which constitutes true art.

The distances are maintained throughout with good judgment and effect, and the trees stand out with stereoscopic roundness. One can see down the ravine through which the brook trickles for half a mile or more, and it looks cool, calm, and exceedingly pleasant.

The only evidences of life are a squirrel perched on the stump of a broken bough, the woodpecker scanning the beech bark for his dinner, a group of rabbits partially concealed by a boulder, and a blue-jay flying across the ravine just within sight. Everything is very still and tranquil. Autumn or five leaves have fallen into the stream and are floating slowly down it, toward one, and the illusion that they are gradually approaching does not fade through a long study of the picture. There are but two evidences of human interference in the scene, one being the suggestion of a pathway down the ravine, and the other an old mark on the oak where some traveler has blazed his way through the wood.

This is Mr. Ford's first painting for exhibition since the fire, and represents a year's occasional labor. It does great credit to him, and may be pronounced the best picture of this character that he has yet produced, and certainly one of the best that has ever been produced by a Chicago artist. It has stood the criticism of many of the painter's brother artists, and meets with warm commendations from the few who have been privileged to inspect it. It is to be on exhibition at Mr. Aitken's Art Institute, and is worth studying carefully.

THE CITY HALL PLANS.

Some of the Merits and Defects of Internal Arrangement Pointed Out.

Since the consideration of the Court-House plans began, nearly all the criticism has been devoted to external appearances, and very little of it to internal fitness, except in some cases where the faults of construction were so gross as to challenge notice. But, now that the number of plans has been cut down from forty odd to half a dozen, it may not be amiss to look at some of the merits and defects of internal arrangement, for, after all, the Court-House is to live in, not to be looked at. The mechanism of a watch is of more importance than the cases, and the brain than the face. It matters very little if the building is an architectural monstrosity, so long as the offices it contains are conveniently arranged, well lighted and ventilated, and of easy access.

Randall, in his plan, has provided for four courts, a feature which is objectionable, among other reasons, because it consumes a good deal of space. Even with them, however, he has a great deal of unappropriated room, which can be used in future contingencies, so that the amount of space taken up in courts is not so hurtful after all, while it has the advantage of enabling him to light all his inside rooms directly, and not resort to doing it through other rooms, or across corridors. The arrangement of the rooms in regard to one another is very convenient, and he seems to have studied more closely than his competitors the requirements of the different boards and officers. There are two rooms in the City Hall with which special care should be taken, since they are so much frequented—the Collector's and the Water Rents. Mr. Randall has made them spacious, of easy access, and exceedingly well lighted. The Paymaster's office, which is also crowded several times a year, is furnished with two approaches, one for entrance and one for exit. In the court-room the Judges are, with one exception, placed with their backs to blank walls, so that the sun may not fall into the faces of the lawyers. The vaults are carried directly up from the bottom, and there are none which are supported upon posts, to fall with the first fire. It is unfortunate that some of the corridors end nowhere,—run against blank walls. Of exits and entrances there are a plenty. This architect has conformed very closely to the specifications of the Board of Public Works, from which some others have widely departed.

Dixon & Hamilton have one central court, 100 feet square, and since they use up less ground in that way than Randall does, have even more space room than he. Their plan differs from most of the others in having a sub-basement, where the engines, etc., are located, and with excellent arrangements for the receiving and moving of fuel. Generally, the rooms are well and conveniently placed, and this and the preceding plan seem to be the best of the lot, so far, of course, as internal arrangements are considered. One difficulty with Dixon & Hamilton is that some of their rooms will be too dark. Some, of subordinate importance, like the Harbor Master's, get a poor light from the corridor. The Water Department and Collector's office get light only from a few windows at one end of the room, and will not, therefore, be fully satisfactory. A few slight changes would remedy most of the defects in this plan.

Mr. Gay seems to have room enough, but he too has failed to furnish sufficient light for all of his rooms. Some of the sure-rooms are badly, and the Collector's room is too dark. Some of his groups of offices are not as compact as in other plans, the Board of Education, for instance, straggling a little too much. Still, it is a difficult problem to so arrange these rooms as to satisfy every one. The arrangement of his vaults is very good, and so is that of the windows, but on the whole, he is not equal to the others who have been mentioned.

Messrs. Wheelock & Thomas have a very showy front, a fine-looking one, and its admirers say it will make an admirable place for public meetings, though that is hardly one of the functions of a court-house. But inside it has certain radical defects; not only vaults, but also some of the interior walls, are supported by posts. These walls are not carried all the way up from the foundation, but begin on the upper floors. To repeat the blunders of the Custom-House would be folly. It is a fault, though a less serious one, that the County Clerk's office is too small for the amount of business which has to be transacted in it.

Karls' has bad light, and is badly cut up. Others, which seem to be now disposed of, are also badly lighted, defectively arranged, and put the Judges on the wrong side of the room, so that they have the light at their backs. Tilly disregarded the specifications, and does not have room enough, even though he has, at several points, encroached upon the streets.

The best thing for the Committee to do, in order to unite comfort and beauty, is probably to take the outside from one plan, and the inside from another, and see if they cannot thus arrive at a harmonious and satisfactory whole.

MILWAUKEE AVENUE EXTENSION.

Conference Between Property Owners and City Officials—The Improvement of the Street Demanded.

A number of property owners waited on the Board of Public Works, yesterday afternoon, for the purpose of securing the extension of Milwaukee avenue from the corner of Kinzie and Desplaines streets to the corner of Lake and Canal streets. Mayor Medill and Corporation Counsel Tuley were present.

Commissioner Carter said that in 1868 an assessment had been levied for making the improvement. The original assessment was $114,-812; amount uncollected, $41,892.47; total collections, $72,909.53; amount paid for land, $26,-976; for buildings, $26,495; for leasehold, $2,550; for cost of proceedings, $500; total, $56,521, leaving on hand, $16,388.53. Amounts unpaid: Land, $51,476; buildings, $7,150; total, $58,626.

A member of the delegation asked why there had been so much delay in making the improvement. He and others had paid their portions of the assessment four years ago, and had heard nothing of the extension since.

Another member wanted to know why the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad has been allowed to construct their tracks so as to intersect the proposed extension without being compelled to sign a contract to build a viaduct in the event of the improvement being made.

Ald. Kehoe said he had paid $1,200 on the assessment, and had never heard anything from it since. He wanted to know why the city could not compel the other property-holders to pay up.

Commissioner Prindiville said the delay had been occasioned by the refusal of certain persons to pay the assessment.

Corporation Counsel Tuley said it was doubtful if the property-owners could be compelled to pay the assessment. He knew all about the assessment, as he was on the side of the contestants when it was made in 1868. It came before the Courts in the spring of 1869, and it was shown in evidence that the assessment roll had been made erroneously. It having been taken from the City Collector's office after business hours, and the figures changed in some important respects.

Commissioner Carter said the roll was not taken from the City Clerk's office after business hours.

Corporation Counsel Tuley continued. The Court held from the evidence that the assessment was invalided for that reason. The matter was brought before the Supreme Court, and the judgment of the lower court was sustained. The same assessment was still pending. If the parties who had their property condemned at the time of the original assessment were willing to accept the amount allowed them for damages, the City Treasurer could be compelled to pay them, and if the parties who had not paid their assessments were willing to do so, the improvement could be carried out. If they refused to pay, the only recourse for the city was to pay back the assessments that had been paid, and wait for a new assessment before making the extension.

A delegate asked if interest would be allowed on the money paid in, and was informed by Commissioner Prindeville that the city did not allow interest in such cases.

Ald. Sweet said that he would pay his assessment if the majority of the property-owners favored the extension. He believed, however, that a majority of them were not in favor of the so-called improvement, and those that had paid their assessments would be willing to receive them back and say nothing about the extension. The benefits that would be derived from it would be small in comparison with the expense. A viaduct of 2,500 feet would be necessary, and property would be greatly damaged thereby.

Ald. Kehoe said that the delay was unjust. He knew that several people had borrowed money to pay their assessments, and were paying interest on it.

In answer to Ald. Sweet, Commissioner Prindiville said that the Northwestern Railroad Company could be compelled to pay its share of the cost of constructing a viaduct over Milwaukee avenue.

Ald. Sweet said that, if such was the case, he would withdraw his opposition. He doubted it, however. He did not feel that it would be just to compel property-owners to pay from $125,000 to $150,000 for a viaduct. He believed that the Pittsburgh, St. Louis & Cincinnati Railroad could be made to pay its share of viaduct expense, and, therefore, little expense would devolve on the city.

Corporation Counsel Tuley suggested that a paper be circulated among the property-owners in order to ascertain who would pay the assessment if assurances from the city that the extension would be made immediately.

Mr. Bichberg said that he knew that the property-owners would willingly pay up if the city promised to make the improvement without unnecessary delay.

Commissioner Carter said it was an open question whether a viaduct would be needed at Desplaines street. He thought that it was not necessary.

Commissioner Prindiville said that the difference in cost between the construction of a viaduct at Desplaines street and one at Milwaukee avenue would not be over $50,000. He believed that it would now cost less to the city to push the improvement than to stop it.

The Commissioner asked how many of the delegates present would take back their assessments and allow the extension to drop.

The responses were unanimously in favor of the speedy completion of the improvement.

Ald. Sweet and Kehoe and Commissioner Prindiville stated that property-owners would be willing to give up their land to the city at the the assessed valuation of 1868. It had not increased in value since.

It was decided to circulate papers among the property-owners, in accordance with the suggestion of Corporation Counsel Tuley.

The meeting then adjourned.

THE DANGERS OF CAR-COUPLING.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: The papers announce the crushing of William Baker while coupling cars, near the corner of Wells and North Water streets, in this city. When it is remembered that every railroad centre crushes or cripples one man per month, the aggregate yearly would make up a list of killed and wounded equal to the official report of a grand battle. Some blame should surely attach to our well-educated and intelligent railroad managers, who are indifferent on the subject of arrangements for coupling freight-cars, and put forth their great powers only to increase the earnings and dividends of their roads. Only a man killed, and many others waiting to fill his place, is nothing to seriously annoy the stockholders; but, to the man who steps over the body of another to take his place between freight-cars, the feeling is different. He accepts the place because necessity compels him,—some dear ones depending on him for a living; and, while accepting the company's money, he feels that there is no bond of affection between them. The company does not care for him, and he feels the same toward it. It is obvious that man in sympathy with their employers would, at times, save many hundreds of dollars of company property, which is now let go to destruction because they are not responsible for and it is not their business to look after it.

As the dangers of handling cars increase with accumulating business, the best men get killed or crippled. They are always anxious for getting their work done in time, and take all chances to accomplish a coupling, rather than delay the engine by having it back up a second time. The time will come when only desperate and reckless men will handle cars to couple them. The stockholders will then perceive that the losses will increase, and they and their customers will suffer. Coupling cars will become disreputable, because careful and steady men will gradually withdraw from situations of such danger, and from the contact of the desperadoes who will come to take a job to supply the means to go on another spree. Is it not better to retain and encourage the good and brave men whom they have now, by showing some concern in the matter of coupling-devices? Every one of the employees of such company will find his breast filling with pleasant feelings for his employers, and every family in the land will feel better towards that road, for there is none but is liable to have some one in whom it is interested in this perilous position.

Let us hope that some one of the many coupling-devices which are now offering daily to railroads will be adopted. Yours truly,

JOHN WHITEFORD.

CHICAGO, May 15, 1873.

BURGLARIES AT MORRIS, ILL.

MORRIS, Ill., May 14, 1873.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: Eight burglaries have been committed in this place during the last three days. The burglars seem to be perfectly familiar with the location of the rooms and closets in each house, going to drawers and boxes in which money is kept, and helping themselves with impunity. They have carried off money, silver, cutlery, entire suits of clothes, and other articles. Last night, in one house, they dropped a newly sharpened dirk-knife and a sheath. Three persons were arrested to-day on suspicion, but subsequently released, as no proof could be brought to convict them. As yet the burglars are at liberty, but every effort is being made to ferret out the guilty parties. Should they continue their operations, they will undoubtedly meet with a warm reception somewhere, as the entire city is alarmed and on the look-out for them.

S.

MISS KATIE STERLING.

DIXON, Ill., May 14, 1873.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: In your issue of May 6 I find some errors respecting one of those killed by the falling of the bridge here. Will you please correct the following statement? "Miss Katie Sterling was only 15 years of age, worked in the factory, and assisted in supporting her mother." I am a neighbor of Mr. Sterling, and our beloved and beautiful Katie had a father and mother, who deeply mourn the loss of their child. Katie never worked in the factory. She was reared fondly and carefully. She was the favorite of her schoolmates, and worshiped by her gentlemen. I am very respectfully yours,

MRS. B. F. BURR.

AMUSEMENTS.

STATE & TWENTY-SECOND-ST.

Forepaugh's World of Wonders

FIVE GREAT SHOWS UNDER

Five Vast Tents!

PERFORMANCES EVERY AFTERNOON AND EVENING.

EXTRA SATURDAY PERFORMANCE—Morning at 10 o'clock.

After leaving Chicago, this GREAT SHOW will visit all principal towns in the STATE OF MICHIGAN.

AIKEN'S THEATRE.

TO-NIGHT, TO-MORROW AFTERNOON AND EVENING, LAST THREE PERFORMANCES OF

BIRCH, WAMBOLD & BACKUS'

ORIGINAL AND ONLY

San Francisco MINSTRELS.

Entire Change Each Performance.

New Acts, Songs, and Dances.

Admission to Matinee, 25 and 50 cents.

Monday, May 19, Laura Keene and her Comedy Combination.

HOOLEY'S THEATRE.

BEST COMPANY IN AMERICA.

Friday, May 16, 1873, and during the week, LAST TWO NIGHTS of Bartley Campbell's GREATEST SUCCESS entitled

"RISKS."

HOUSES OVERFLOWED, THUNDERS OF APPLAUSE!

SCENERY—Long Island Sound! Duglum Cottage! The Raney Villa! Interior!

Saturday—Last "Risks" Matinee.

Monday, May 19, Tom Taylor's Brilliant Comedy, THE VICTIMS, with a powerful cast.

McVICKER'S THEATRE.

BENEFIT OF THE POPULAR ACTOR

MR. EDWIN ADAMS.

Who will appear for the first time in this city as YOUNG MARLOWE, in the sparkling comedy of

THE INCONSTANT; Or, WINE WORKS WONDERS,

Supported by all strength of the Company.

Saturday, EDWIN ADAMS MATINEE.

Next week—ENOCH ARDEN.

AMPHITHEATRE.

(Former Nixon's.)

This and Every Evening the DECIDEDLY SUCCESS of the GREAT DESCRIPTIVE PANTOMIME,

VANEK.

Saturday—MATINEE FOR LADIES.

Sunday—Afternoon—SACRED CONCERT. Lecture in German and English, with illustrations, on the Life of Vanek.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

Enthusiastic Reception of the

Theatre Comique Combination

From 514 Broadway, New York.

16 Star Performers in the Organization.

Houses Crowded to Repletion.

Secure Your Seats Early.

Matinees Wednesday and Saturday.

MILLINERY.

MILLINERY

AT

WEBSTER'S,

241 West Madison-st.

CHOICE STYLES,

CLOSE PRICES,

PROMPT ATTENTION.

JUST OPENED—A LARGE LINE OF ELEGANT.

Imported Flowers.

LEGAL.

Insolvent Act of 1869.

Canada, Province of Ontario, County of Wentworth: In the County Court of the County of Wentworth:

In the matter of Thomas Thomson, trading under the name, style, and firm of Thomas Thomson & Co., as an insolvent.

On the sixteenth day of June next, the undersigned will apply to the Judge of the said Court for a discharge under the said act.

Dated at the city of Hamilton, in the County of Wentworth, this first day of May, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy-three.

THOMAS THOMSON.

By DAVIS & MACKEN, his attorneys-at-law.

BUSINESS CARDS.

C. H. LAWRENCE & CO.,

PROVISION AND PRODUCE

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

NEW ORLEANS, La.

RAILROAD TIME TABLE.

ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF TRAINS.

Spring Arrangement.

EXPLANATION OF REFERENCE MARKS.—† Saturday excepted. * Sunday excepted. ‖ Monday excepted. ‡ Arrives Sunday at 8.30 a. m. § Daily.

MICHIGAN CENTRAL & GREAT WESTERN RAILROADS

Depot, foot of Lake-st.; and foot of Twenty-second-st. Ticket office, 75 Canal-st., corner of Madison.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail (via main and air line)	* 5.30 a. m.	* 2.45 p. m.
Day Express	9.00 a. m.	6.30 p. m.
Jackson Accommodation	1.30 p. m.	10.30 a. m.
Atlantic Express	5.15 p. m.	8.50 a. m.
Night Express	* 9.00 p. m.	* 6.30 a. m.
INDIANAPOLIS VIA PEKIN ROAD.		
Mail	* 5.30 a. m.	* 2.45 p. m.
Night Express	10.10 p. m.	* 6.30 a. m.
MILWAUKEE AND FOND DU LAC.		
Morning Express	9.00 a. m.	6.30 p. m.
Night Express	10.10 p. m.	* 6.30 a. m.

CHICAGO, May 15, 1873.

HENRY C. WENTWORTH, General Passenger Agent.

CHICAGO & ALTON RAILROAD.

Chicago, Alton & St. Louis Through Line, and Louisiana (Mo.) new short route From Chicago to Kansas City. Union Depot, West Side, near Madison-st. bridge.

	Leave.	Arrive.
St. Louis & Springfield Express, via Main Line	* 9.15 a. m.	* 6.10 p. m.
Kansas City Fast Express, via Louisiana, Mo.	* 9.15 a. m.	* 9.10 p. m.
Wesson & Lacon, Washington E. Peoria, Rantoul & Champaign Express, via Main Line, and also via Jacksonville Division	* 4.10 p. m.	* 3.50 p. m.
Bloomington & Springfield Lightning Express, via Main Line, and also via Jacksonville Division	10.00 p. m.	11.30 p. m.
Kansas City Express, via Alton, Louisville, Ill., & Louisiana, Mo.	10.00 p. m.	11.30 a. m.
Peoria, Rantoul & Champaign Ex.	* 4.00 p. m.	* 3.50 p. m.

†Daily, via Main Line, and daily except Saturday, via Jacksonville Division. ‡Daily, via Main Line, and daily except Monday, via Jacksonville Division.

CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE & ST. PAUL RAILWAY.

Union Depot, corner Madison and Canal-sts.; Ticket Office 67 West Madison-st., and at Depot.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Milwaukee, St. Paul & Minneapolis Day Express	* 9.00 a. m.	‡ 7.30 p. m.
Milwaukee & Prairie du Chien Mail and Express	* 4.00 p. m.	* 11.30 a. m.
Milwaukee, St. Paul & Minneapolis Night Express	10.00 p. m.	* 6.00 p. m.

MISS KATIE STERLING.

CHICAGO, BURLINGTON & QUINCY RAILROAD.

Depot—Foot of Lake-st., Indiana-st., and Sixteenth-st., and Canal and Sixteenth-sts. Ticket office in Bryant Block, No. 59 Clark-st., corner of Washington.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail	* 7.40 a. m.	* 4.15 p. m.
Quincy and Keokuk Express	* 9.10 a. m.	* 5.30 p. m.
Dubuque and Sioux City Exp.	* 9.10 a. m.	* 5.30 p. m.
Night Express	* 10.30 p. m.	* 6.30 a. m.
Galesburg Passenger	* 4.00 p. m.	* 10.30 a. m.
Mendota & Ottawa Passenger	* 4.00 p. m.	* 10.30 a. m.
Aurora Express	* 5.30 p. m.	* 9.30 a. m.
Aurora Passenger	* 9.30 p. m.	* 6.30 a. m.
Aurora Passenger (Sunday)	* 1.00 p. m.	* 9.30 a. m.
Dubuque & Sioux City Exp.	† 5.00 p. m.	† 10.30 a. m.
Pacific Night Express	11.00 p. m.	6.00 a. m.
Downer's Grove Accommodation	* 11.00 a. m.	* 5.30 p. m.
Downer's Grove Accommodation	* 5.15 p. m.	* 9.15 a. m.

ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD.

Depot, foot of Lake-

TERMS OF THE TRIBUNE.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION (PAYABLE IN ADVANCE).
Daily, by mail....$12.00 | Sunday....$2.50
Tri-Weekly.... 6.00 | Weekly.... 2.00
Parts of a year at the same rate.
To prevent delay and mistakes, be sure and give Post Office address in full, including State and County.
Remittances may be made either by draft, express, Post Office order, or in registered letters, at our risk.
TERMS TO CITY SUBSCRIBERS.
Daily, delivered, Sunday excepted, 25 cents per week.
Daily, delivered, Sunday included, 30 cents per week.
Address THE TRIBUNE COMPANY,
Corner Madison and Dearborn-sts., Chicago, Ill.

TO-DAY'S AMUSEMENTS.

HOOLEY'S THEATRE—Randolph street, between Clark and LaSalle. "Risks."

McVICKER'S THEATRE—Madison street, between Dearborn and State. Engagement of Edwin Adams. "The Inconstant."

MYERS' OPERA-HOUSE—Monroe street, between State and Dearborn. Kitty Blanchard Burlesque Company "Bad Dickey."

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—Halsted street, between Madison and Monroe. Josh Hart's Theatre Comique Combination.

AIKEN'S THEATRE—Wabash avenue, corner of Congress street. San Francisco Minstrels.

FOREPAUGH'S CIRCUS—State street, corner of Twenty-second.

GLOBE THEATRE—Desplaines street, between Madison and Washington. Engagement of Miss Carlotta Stanley. "Crime; or, Secrets of City Life."

AMPHITHEATRE—Clinton street, between Randolph and Washington. Vanek, the Prestidigitateur.

The Chicago Tribune.

Friday Morning, May 16, 1873.

The Post-Office authorities have called on the manufacturers of postal cards for a further supply of 3,245,000.

President Grant and Gen. Sheridan were present at the reunion of the Grand Army of the Republic, at New Haven, yesterday.

An additional refinement of criminal nomenclature is proposed by the New York Senate, which subdivides the crime of murder—hitherto the highest grade of homicide—into two degrees.

The St. Louis Congressional Convention has adopted a resolution to the effect that it has been generously entertained by St. Louis, and that it thinks the subjects on which it has been so eloquently addressed by the citizens of that city ought to receive the attention of Congress.

The suits against the Union Pacific Railway and the Credit Mobilier are to be conducted by the counsel of the Government on the ground that the original subscriptions to the road were never really paid; that the receipts given for them were fraudulent; and that the dividends of bonds, stock, and cash paid on them were misappropriated and must be accounted for.

At the Episcopal Convention in Boston, yesterday, the Rev. Dr. Paddock was chosen Bishop of Massachusetts. His competitor, Dr. DeKoven, would probably have received the election had he not been objectionable to the laity on account of his belief in the personal presence of Christ in the elements of the Holy Sacrament.

Lusignani, who murdered his wife for her marital infidelity, was hanged yesterday at Morristown, N. J. To-day, Nixon, of New York, and O'Neil, of this State, are to be executed. O'Neil confesses that he murdered Rexford, and says that he did it while under the the combined influence of whisky, and a woman of ill-fame who had been the companion of himself and his victim.

The General Assembly of the Northern Presbyterian Church is now in session at Baltimore. The Southern Assembly is meeting at Little Rock, Ark., and the Cumberland Assembly at Huntsville, Ala. Three hundred and seventy-five delegates are present at Baltimore. The election of Moderator, to which great interest attaches, as it is the highest office in the gift of the Church, resulted in the choice of the Rev. Dr. Howard Crosby, of New York.

All the saloon-keepers were informed by the police, yesterday, that the 11 o'clock ordinance was in operation, and that their places must be closed by that time. Most of the dealers complied with the notification, but, for the purpose of making a test case, one of the most prominent saloon-keepers in the city refused to close his establishment, and was arrested at 11 o'clock last night. It is his intention to carry the matter to the Supreme Court for final decision.

A solution of the transportation question was offered yesterday by President Allen, of the Railway Association now meeting in New York, and consisting of Superintendents of Southern railways. He said the farmers must be flanked by according them as many of their demands as possible without injuring railway interests. Up to the point of loss, the railways must reduce their rates as much. This is certainly a line by which the farmers can be flanked without being defeated, and by which both contestants might gain the victory.

The system of grain inspection fastened on the Chicago Inspectors by the State Legislature seems to be creating more and more dissatisfaction among the shippers along the canal. Yesterday the shippers of Joliet, Peru, and intervening places met and resolved that they would escape the grievance of which they complain by sending their grain East by the Joliet Cut-off. This many of them have already begun to do, and to what extent appears from the statement that one hundred car-loads of grain were shipped in this way by one firm in four days.

The Canada Pacific Railway Investigating Committee, which has neglected to meet for several days, has been peremptorily ordered by the Dominion Parliament to reassemble. This action is caused by the discovery of some letters which give tangibility to the charges of corruption against Sir Hugh Allan, the President of the Canada Pacific Railway. It is said they prove that the Government awarded him and his associates the contract for building the road in consideration of their expenditure of $360,000 to carry the elections for the Government.

There can be no doubt that the Carlists, at the battle of Puelle de Eraul, on the 5th inst., gained a great victory,—a victory all the greater because it was snatched from defeat. Their Gen. Dorregaray had the nerve to turn upon the Government troops at the end of a four days' retreat, in which they had pursued him so hotly that in sixty hours his soldiers had but twelve hours' rest. The decisive moment of the conflict was the charge of Dorregaray's chosen cavalry, composed almost wholly of the sons of the Catholic nobility, which swept the Government troops off the field. In his official report, Gen. Dorregaray puts the loss of the Republicans at 112 killed, 300 wounded, and 36 prisoners. He lost 18 killed and 37 wounded.

The White Star line of ocean steamers has just avoided, by good luck, what might have resulted in serious disaster. The steamer Oceanic, which sailed for Liverpool a week ago, was obliged to return before she had passed Sandy Hook, owing to a crack in one of her cylinders. Fortunately, the accident happened in time to prevent any serious damage. But suppose it had occurred in mid-ocean, or during a heavy gale, where it could not have been practicable to repair the crack! Again, what kind of inspection was it that allowed the vessel to depart? The fact that this crack was discovered before she had gone twenty miles does not speak very well for the thoroughness with which this Company examines its vessels. Having been warned by one terrible disaster, common prudence should have dictated to them to be rigidly careful in the future on all points.

The Chicago produce markets were less active yesterday, and generally weak. Mess pork was dull and declined 50c per brl, closing at $16.45@16.50 cash, and $16.75@16.80 seller July. Lard was quiet and steady at $9.05 seller June, and $9.30 seller July. Meats were inactive and unchanged at 6¼@6⅜c for shoulders; 8¼@8⅜c for short ribs; 8⅝@8¾c for short clear; and 10@11½ for sweet pickled hams. Highwines were in fair demand, and steady at 89½c per gallon. Lake freights were moderately active, and weak at 5½c for corn to Buffalo. Flour was more active at unchanged prices. Wheat was unsettled and 1½c lower, closing at $1.30¾ cash, and $1.29⅞ seller June. Corn was less active, and 1½c lower, closing at 40¼c cash and 41¼c seller June. Oats were active and a shade easier, closing at 32½c cash, and 33⅛@34c seller June. Rye was quiet and steady at 69½c. Barley was more active, but weak at 71@82½c for inferior to good No. 2. Hogs were lower, selling at $4.75@5.10 for poor to choice. Cattle were quiet. Sheep sold at a slight advance.

About 130 of the superintendents of railway-machine shops and master-workmen in various departments of railway operation and construction are quietly holding a convention at Baltimore, which deserves, at least, as much attention as some of the Congressional and commercial meetings which make so much more noise. They form the American Master Mechanics' Association, and meet once a year to discuss the unsettled questions of railway mechanics and chemistry, and to listen to papers on these subjects prepared by experts. At their present session they have had before them such questions as how incrustations are formed in locomotive boilers, and how to deal with them; how to analyze the waters from whose mineral elements these incrustations result; which fuel is the best, hard coal, soft coal, or wood, and how most advantageously to generate steam from them; how to make and use continuous train-brakes; what are the relative advantages of narrow and ordinary gauge-tracks; protecting track from snow-drifts by planting trees along the line; how to remove wrecks and insure bridges; and what is the cause of boiler-explosions. All these are subjects of the highest importance not only to railway managers but to railway travelers, whose very lives depend upon their intelligent discussion and solution.

MR. HESING'S NEW DEPARTURE.

The mass meeting of the Germans of the Seventeenth Ward, which was held on Wednesday evening, is probably worth more attention than is usually given to ward meetings. It seems to be the first step in a new political departure of the German citizens of Chicago, which has been carefully and deliberately organized. In its local bearings, the movement is an outgrowth of the enforcement of the Sunday ordinance, though it may reach out into a broader political field before it comes to a stop. For many years past, and under almost every city administration, there have been faint efforts to enforce this law, but none so persistent and successful as the present. The agitation of the question dates back several months, when Mr. Henry Greenebaum organized his "Law and Order" committees for the suppression of crime. This movement was diverted from its original purpose of exercising an influence upon juries and courts to that of closing the saloons on Sunday. The temperance men took hold of it, and ultimately secured the co-operation of the Mayor and the City Government. The saloons have been closed on Sunday more generally than ever before, and the enforcement of the ordinance has been equally strict as against the German beer-saloons of the North Side. The policy has naturally incited the opposition of the Germans, who have never before been seriously molested in their Sunday beer, and they have somehow concluded that the Republican party is responsible for what they regard an infringement of their rights. This sentiment of opposition suddenly broke into fever heat a couple of weeks ago, when the Mayor revoked the license of one Fisher, who keeps a beer-garden on the North Side, near Lincoln Park. Fisher's place is represented to have been reputable, and a favorite place of resort for German families of a Sunday afternoon and evening. His business during the remainder of the week was unimportant, and to keep open at all with profit was to keep open on Sunday. The Germans held that the revocation of his license was a direct blow at them and their national customs, since they had reason to believe that liquor-saloons all over the city were practically open for liquor-selling, and because Fisher's license was the only one that had been revoked for a breach of the ordinance. The Mayor subsequently restored Fisher's license on the promise that he would close Sundays, but this action does not seem to have allayed the excitement among the Germans.

On the morning after the revoking of Fisher's license, the *Staats-Zeitung* printed a leading article arraigning the Republican party for its "Mucker" proclivities, and calling upon the Germans to organize outside of it for the purpose of electing next fall a Council opposed to the Sunday ordinance. This article was regarded as rather following the German sentiment than as an attempt to lead it. The meeting of Wednesday night was the first movement toward organization under the plan proposed. Messrs. Hesing, Knobelsdorff, Francis A. Hoffmann, Jr., and others, there gave expression to sentiments that have been freely and generally declared among the Germans for some weeks back. Their utterances were broader, probably, than the facts will warrant in denouncing the Americans generally as Know-Nothings. The evident excitement of the speakers made them ignore in part the real merits of the controversy, which concerns the right of Germans to drink beer on Sunday. Their intention to contest this right at the polls was clearly brought out, however, and there can be no doubt that the privilege which they propose to exercise is legitimate.

The programme of the new movement is pretty clearly defined, though Mr. Hesing, who is the leader, only gave a vague indication of it in his speech. As this speech is reported in the *Staats-Zeitung*, Mr. Hesing repeated a conversation between himself and an American citizen, in which the latter accused him of desiring to break up the Republican party, and called upon him to remember what that party had done for the Germans. "And you must remember," answered Mr. Hesing, pertinently, "what the Germans have done for you." Further on, following the *Staats-Zeitung* report of the speech, Mr. Hesing said:

> It is the interest and the duty of the German Republicans, who have heretofore been in the majority, to let the Democrats and the Liberals step to the foreground, to give them the custody of the offices. It makes no difference to me under what banner I go into the fight, if the flag only waves on to victory. The whole Northwest, yes the whole country, is looking to Chicago at this moment full of expectation. For the cause for which we fight is not only the cause of the German, but the cause of the workingman. And every German who is not with us in this cause is a traitor to Germankind.

Everybody will recognize that these utterances are significant, though their import needs explanation. Locally, it means this: That the Germans shall break off from the Republican party, allow the Democrats to make the next ticket for city officers, and then support and elect the men whom they shall put forward. This, in brief, is Mr. Hesing's programme. He does not stand alone in the departure. He counts among his co-laborers most of the county officials in Cook County and all the Republicans who owe their places to Mr. Hesing's influence. He also counts a large number of the non-political Germans, who have freely declared of late that they "will never vote the Republican ticket again." The movement is fairly started. Among the incidental efforts is that of uniting the Germans and Irish in the fall campaign, which will be an undertaking of considerable difficulty. The programme has been shrewdly outlined, and foreshadows a powerful and formidable local organization.

Whether or not Mr. Hesing and his followers propose to extend this movement against the Republican party beyond the limits of Chicago, remains to be seen. There are several circumstances that would indicate as much. When Mr. Hesing speaks of the whole Northwest and the whole country as watching the Chicago movement expectantly, he would seem to indicate a general movement of the same nature to extend throughout the country, and to rebuke what the Germans regard as the Puritan element in the Republican party. This conclusion would also be reached from Mr. Hesing's expression: "There are no Colfaxes and Oakes Ameses among us [*i. e.*, the Germans], and, if there were any, they would be thrown overboard with contempt, and no public receptions would be prepared for them as for a Colfax." It is not to be supposed that so staunch a party man as Mr. Hesing would take this position unless he saw signs elsewhere of a general breaking up of parties. It is perhaps too early to say how much this revolt will amount to, but it is entirely fitting that the question of Sunday beer in Chicago should be decided on its own merits, and not mixed up with the issues of reconstruction in Louisiana, or the Modoc war in Oregon.

LAWRENCE—CRAIG.

We print a very calm and considerate address issued by the officers of the Knox County Agricultural Associations upon the subject of the judicial election. The address is directed to the farmers of the Fifth Supreme Judicial District. It is written by gentlemen who are personally acquainted with Judge Lawrence and his competitor, Mr. A. M. Craig. It refers to the history of both. The public life of Judge Lawrence has been exclusively at the Bar and on the Bench. Twelve or more years ago, he was elected Circuit Judge in Warren and Knox Counties, and so acceptable was he as a Judge, and so conspicuous was he for his personal integrity and fitness for the office, that he was nine years ago designated by the general wish of all men of all parties for the office of Judge of the Supreme Court, and upon the presentation of his name he was elected without any formal opposition. During his term he has won the highest respect and admiration for his learning, his ability, and his integrity,—the three desirable qualities in a Judge. The address gives the history of his action in the case of the Chicago & Alton Railway Company. The decision was made by the unanimous concurrence of the nine Judges,—not a dissenting voice on the Bench. From this unusual unanimity it follows, that the sections of the act of the Legislature involved in that case were so badly constructed that no other decision was possible. Had the Court taken the responsibility of deciding otherwise, it is reasonable to suppose that the Supreme Court of the United States would have overruled it. The decision in the Chicago & Alton Railway case avoided two years' delay. It enabled the Court to point out the defects of the law of 1869, so that the Legislature, then in session, could amend it properly. The decision of the Court was like a flood of light to the Legislature, and the Farmers' Convention at Springfield substantially indorsed it. The new law may be said to have originated with the Supreme Court. It certainly was indicated in the opinion delivered by Judge Lawrence, and, when cases tried under that law come before the Supreme Court for revision, the wisdom of the decision in the Alton Railway case will be evident. This address states the point involved in this choice of Judge—whether it is not better to have a Court that will render judgment that will stand fire in the court of last resort, and will not be overruled on appeal, than to have a Court that will render judgments that cannot be sustained.

We invite a careful reading of the review of the public life of Mr. Craig, whose professional business has been chiefly that of a railroad attorney, and whose election to-day over Judge Lawrence would not be mourned by any monopoly whatsoever. The Convention which selected Mr. Craig as a candidate was gotten up in a most extraordinary way. It was packed by persons having no constituencies, and was manipulated by station agents and others having close and direct relations with railways. It did not represent the farmers as a class, and, as the signers of the address say, is not regarded as of the least importance by the farmers of Knox County.

The War Department has done a very ungracious thing in advertising for sale a number of Revolutionary relics. The national honor must have sunk to a very low pitch when it cares no longer to be reminded of the brave deeds of our ancestors, and gives public notice to junk-dealers that for a paltry sum they can carry off the guns and other national trophies captured at Saratoga and Yorktown. These mementoes which are thus offered for sale are in the Watervliet Arsenal, and embrace English howitzers cast in 1744, having upon them the arms of the the Three Kingdoms, and captured by Mad Anthony Wayne at the storming of Stony Point; a half-dozen field-pieces of the French Revolution, cast in 1793, each bearing the motto of that struggle, "Liberte, Egalite;" guns of the French monarchy of Louis XVI., cast in Strasbourg, with the Bourbon arms upon them; and the siege guns surrendered to the American forces by the Convention of Saratoga, in 1777, and at the capitulation of Yorktown, in 1781. These time-honored relics of the Revolution and mementoes of the times that tried men's souls take up but little room, and cannot bring to the Government more than a paltry sum. The loss in honor and national respect cannot be offset by the insignificant sum which will result from their sale. After the mercenary greed and corruption which have run riot in every department of the Government during the past three or four years, it is not surprising that a point has at last been reached where the Government does not care to be reminded of those days when honesty and patriotism were held in greater esteem than fraud and corruption. It is due to the memory of the past, and to the glorious events of our Revolutionary history, that the State of New York should now step in and buy these relics which the General Government does not care to preserve, and thus partially avert a national disgrace.

NOTES AND OPINION.

The Republicans have all the officers of the Ohio Constitutional Convention, viz.: President, Morrison R. Waite, of Toledo, who was one of our counsel before the Geneva Tribunal, and who was unanimously elected delegate by the people of his district; Secretary, Dudley W. Rhodes, of Delaware, who was four years Clerk of the Ohio Senate; Sergeant-at-Arms, James B. Wilbur, of Cleveland, an officer of the last Senate. The correspondent of the Cincinnati *Commercial* says of the Convention:

> Taken together, it is a fine-looking body of men, a majority of whom one would judge to be on the shady side of 50. Half a dozen ex-Congressmen, an ex-Judge of the Supreme Court, several who have been Judges of Common Pleas, the present Attorney-General of the State, and numerous ex-legislators of the State are among the members. Gray hairs, and spectacles, and bald heads are frequent.

—Philetus Sawyer's back pay, $4,171.40, was refunded in $4,103.87 cancelled bonds and a cash draft for $67.53, as certified by Charles Schriber, Cashier of the First National Bank, Oshkosh, Wis. It appears that Philetus took the money home with him, and held it for a time, thinking to donate it to Lawrence University, but, on reflection, he concluded to refund it.

—There are "party reasons" why the ends of justice should be defeated, in Minnesota, in the case of a defaulting State Treasurer, but the St. Paul *Dispatch* wants to know:

> Is there any reason why a Governor of a State should be permitted to treat a summons before a Grand Jury with contempt, and a private citizen be punished for a similar offense?

—The Dubuque *Times* (Republican) thinks that Congress will, next winter, repeal the salary-grab. The *Times* says:

> The people should notify members of the present Congress that they shall hold them responsible for that repeal. The new members, who constitute a majority of Congress, are not devoid of aspiration for re-election, and will feel a keen desire to carry out the people's will.... There should be no assumption that all the responsibility in this matter rests with the last Congress. Members ought to be held to account for the establishment of the pay and for its continuance. Let those who decline to vote its reduction suffer with those who created the increase.

This is all right, and we are prepared to concede that the House will promptly, perhaps on the first day of the session, and unanimously withal, vote the repeal. But there is the Senate; and just there is the rub. Everybody knows how convenient a fence the Senate is when any "swag" is to be got away with. Let it once be understood, however, that no member of Congress gets re-elected as long as this salary steal endures,—positively no member, no matter how his vote is recorded,—and we shall see whether the House permits a repeal bill to slumber unto death in the Senate. Just now and here is a good opportunity to teach Congressmen a lesson they will not forget.

—The Wheeling (W. Va.) *Intelligencer* was a Republican newspaper before ever the Republicans had patronage to bestow, and is now a Republican newspaper. It says:

> The Republican party cannot be used with impunity much longer as the military power of the Government merely to promote the ascendency of a faction in one of the States because that faction is in sympathy with the party in control of the Government, and its leaders can be useful to the Administration. Such an assumption is too dangerous to be tolerated for a moment. Yet this is just about the state of the case in Louisiana. Under such circumstances those journals which never allow themselves to censure the wrong-doing of their friends are reticent; but the truth is, this Louisiana broil is disgraceful to the Administration and dangerous to the peace and good feeling of the people in Louisiana, and in other States, and the truth ought to be so plainly spoken that by no possibility could the error in this case ever be used as a precedent for a like employment of arbitrary power elsewhere.

—The inquiry cannot be too often raised, or too urgently pressed home to the Republican party managers, why, in Michigan, it was needful to smother all investigation of fraud in the State-Land Office; why, in Minnesota, a long career of fraud and corruption in the State Treasury should end with a small farce, and the fraud go on, perhaps, with a change of hands; and why, in Iowa, a guilty State Treasurer, who stood confessed a thief, was denied the privilege of answering to his name in the criminal dock.

—Here is the advice of the New York *Times* to the President, pertinent to the selection of a Judge:

> No severer blow could be struck to the reputation of the Supreme Court, or to the stability of the Government, than an even plausible suspicion of railway influence in the Court. Fortunately, the course dictated by the plainest considerations of general duty is one which would make it impossible for the President to err in this respect. He has only to make sure of a nominee of such recognized high character, and such proven capacity, as the place requires, to make any schemes the railways may be hatching of no avail.

—Senator Conkling loomed up grandly in connection with the obsequies of the late Chief Justice at Washington. He rode in the second carriage of the Executive division of the funeral cortege, accompanied only by Mrs. Grant. Mr. Conkling is a true gentleman, and appears to physical advantage in almost any position in which he may be placed, and his appearance as above unquestionably reflected favorably upon the entire Presidential party, mainly composed, we are grieved to say, of inferior-looking men. Having thus conspicuously assisted the Administration in its last sad attentions to the deceased Chief Justice, Mr. Conkling would appear, from the mere force of circumstances, to occupy an attitude of first assistant in the grave duty of selecting a successor.—*Utica (N. Y.) Observer.*

—The absence of the President from the obsequies of Chief Justice Chase, in New York, on Saturday, occasioned some remark and, some inquiries as to the business which detained him. His personal organ in New York City, on Sunday, gave the following explanation in its Washington dispatch, which will be generally accepted as satisfactory:

> The President was out on the road to-day exercising a pair of under three-year-old colts, which he has just had sent him from his farm, near St. Louis. One is a dark bay and the other a beautiful dapple-bay. Driven together, they show superb style, speed, and action, and are probably the finest pair of horses of their age ever brought to Washington. They are colts of the President's own raising, and he was scarcely aware until he saw them on the farm that such a new possession and delight were in store for him.

—President Grant personally exerted his influence with members of Congress to secure the passage of the bill. He lobbied for the increase of salary. He had agreed to serve as President for $25,000 a year, but, forgetting that he was bound in honor by such agreement, he went to members of Congress and besought their aid to accomplish this unprecedented act of plunder. If the members of Congress who voted for the bill merit the public condemnation, President Grant merits it more than they.—*Norwalk (Ohio) Reflector (Republican).*

—The men who have deliberately taken the people's money, and intend to keep it, have pocketed their last "swag" through official position. They hope for no more, and they will get no more.—*Lafayette (Ind.) Journal.*

—Mr. Shellabarger has a "forum of his conscience." All the Credit Mobiliers have it. Besides, Shellabarger is a Civil Service reformer.—*Cincinnati Commercial.*

—The late Hon. Samuel Shellabarger, of Ohio, explains in regard to the back pay that he thinks himself entitled to it, that he has earned it, that there was no specific or implied contract that he would not accept an advance, and, finally, that the same thing has often been done before. Mr. Shellabarger and all others in the same boat who seek to justify themselves by the same processes, may comfort themselves with the reflection that, so far as they are concerned, the "same thing will not be done any more.—*Wheeling (W. Va.) Intelligencer.*

—The Hon. J. Allen Barber (on the authority of Judge Mills) says the question was, with him, whether to be called a thief or a fool; as he said, if he took it he would be called a thief, and if he did not, he would be called a fool. At last accounts the Hon. J. Allen Barber had not decided which to be, and most of his friends have come to the conclusion, from his course, that he is both.—*Lafayette County (Wis.) Democrat.*

—The Ritchie (W. Va.) *Gazette* asserts positively that Senator Boreman has not taken his back pay, and that Senator Davis has taken his.

—Washington Townsend and John Scott are the only two members of Congress from Pennsylvania who have peremptorily and positively refused to draw the back pay.

—There are still a number of New England Senators and Representatives to be heard from. Their constituents are waiting, more or less patiently, for that public explanation which they have the right to expect, and which it will not be exactly wholesome for either Senator or Representative to withhold. Some of these gentlemen have waited too long, as it is, for their own best good.—*Springfield Republican.*

—There are many Senators and Representatives who, in justice to their reputation as church-members and reformers, as well as honest men, ought to be heard from as having renounced it. Aside from doing the right thing, they may be sure that whatever course they take in this matter will be *remembered!* Whoever takes that $5,000 will find it hanging to his feet like a ball and chain in his next race for office.—*Chicago Advance.*

—The odium of back pay must be kept alive until every dollar is returned to the Treasury, and the rising generation are thereby taught that public robbery, even under cover of a law labored for and approved by a President, is an unpardonable sin in this country.—*Rochester (N. Y.) Union.*

—Really, if our members heard what honest business men and hard working mechanics say about them in connection with this salary-steal, they would not hesitate a moment to place themselves right before the people.—*Knoxville (Tenn) Press.*

—Commodore Vanderbilt concludes that discretion is the better part of valor, and backs out from his contest with the United States Government in the matter of the taxes upon the New York Central dividends, on which he entered with so brave a flourish of trumpets a short time ago. The Company has settled with the Treasury Department by paying $400,000—the amount originally claimed. Now let the war be rigorously prosecuted against other resisting companies, until they also have surrendered.—*Pittsburgh Commercial.*

—The Republican Legislature of New York, in 1871-'72, made "appropriations" which the Supreme Court of the State has recently pronounced "reckless acts that will remain upon the statute books a monument of the extravagance, recklessness, and folly of those by whom they were enacted." Because these appropriations were "absolutely prohibited," and are consequently null and void, the State finds a deficiency of $11,000,000, which must be raised by a tax.

—The people frequently have but themselves to blame for the unreliable character of their public servants. They allow themselves to be led about by the nose by grasping politicians, at the same time giving no heed to the counsel of men who do their own thinking, hate rascality, and do just as near right as they know how. The people must cease believing the personal falsehoods of trickery politicians and learned claquers, and commence thinking and seeing for themselves.—*Hillsboro (Ill.) News Letter.*

—North and South, the people's representatives have been used in the interests of monopolizing corporations and stock-jobbing schemes, and against the interests and wishes of the people. Capital and influence have snatched the people's franchise in the hands of the false or over-tempted representative, and, in the face of the people's protests, have used it to forward their own corrupt and selfish ends. Railroads have constructed their "gridirons," on which to "fry the people," largely at the public expense. Millions of acres of God's free soil have annually been donated to corporate "land grabbers," on terms and in ways that the popular will could never have sanctioned, if consulted. Credit Mobilier schemes, salary steals, bribery of members, and election frauds to secure an inside track on these things, prevail everywhere; all because the people hold no counter-check over the after-actions of men elected to represent them.—*Jefferson (Wis.) Banner.*

PERSONAL.

Major Van Horn, U. S. A., is at the Gardner House.

A. H. Thorn, of Glasgow, Scotland, is at the Sherman.

The Hon. D. G. Hooker, of Milwaukee, is at the Sherman House.

M. J. Rice, of Boston, Mass., is at the West Side Briggs House.

P. V. Smith, Philadelphia, is a guest of the West Side Briggs House.

Hoffman Atkinson and niece, residents of Japan, are at the Briggs House.

Dr. M. O. Dunham, Minnesota, is at the West Side Briggs House.

The Rev. George I. Silliman, a Catholic clergyman from San Francisco, is at the Sherman House.

Col. A. De Graff, of Dayton, O., and John F. Barnard, of Lima, N. Y., are at the Sherman House.

Secretary of War William W. Belknap left the West Side Briggs House yesterday en route to Washington via Pittsburgh & Fort Wayne Railway.

Gen. C. S. Hamilton, of Wisconsin, is among the guests registered at the West Side Briggs House. Hon. James A. Greig, of Albany, is at the West Side Briggs House.

Miss Clara Louise Kellogg and mother, and Mons. Jarrett, of the Opera Company, are still at the Gardner House. Max Maretzek, Signor Janet, Signor Vizzani, and Madame Sanz and mother left for the East last evening.

Oscar Goodman will give a series of readings at Standard Hall, in German. The first will be given this evening, from "King Rene's Daughter," a lyric drama by Henry Herz. The others will occur on Tuesday and Friday of next week.

The last of a series of entertainments given by the Sunday-School children of Zion Congregational Church occurred on Wednesday evening. Mrs. J. W. Strauss was presented with a French clock, and Misses Stein and Greenebaum with costly albums, as trifling evidences of their valuable efforts in behalf of the school.

F. P. Wetmore, Marquette; A. Mitchell, Burlington; George F. Foster, Portland, Me.; Charles W. Pollard, Georgetown, Col.; B. H. Dockrill, New York; W. H. Lessing, Denver; D. H. Moffat, Denver; C. B. Linton and wife, Clinton Springs, N. Y.; William R. Hind, New York; H. H. Adams, New York.

P. S. Cook, Boston; C. A. DeGraff, St. Paul; A. W. Wells, Nebraska; C. L. Crampton, Mobile; A. H. Loring, Boston; J. H. McClure, Albany; H. M. Andrews, Galveston; J. M. Tebbets, Harrisburg, Ky.; J. D. Adams, Albany; W. C. Gray, New York; Col. G. P. Delaplaine, Madison; B. F. Hopkins, Milwaukee; R. F. Jervis, Cazenovia, N. Y., at the Sherman House.

A. O. Casselbury, Superintendent of the Pacific & Atlantic Telegraph, has resigned.

Mrs. J. S. T. Cushing, sister of John P. Hale, was struck with paralysis, last week, at her home in Boston.

Mr. and Mrs. Alexander Mitchell are about to make a journey to Europe. It is said that a trip to Europe costs about $5,000 back pay.—*La Crosse Democrat.*

The Pekin, Ill., *Republican* has been sold by the administrators of the estate of the late W. W. Sellers to W. H. Bates and J. B. Riblet. The latter is a graduate of West Point, and has recently resigned from the army.

Alexander Clark (colored), of Muscatine, Iowa, declines to be Consul at Aux Cayes, Hayti, because the place "is not sufficiently remunerative." Something better than that, Mr. Fish, if you please.

It is said of Dr. R. Shelton Mackenzie, of the Philadelphia *Press*, that, while he declares himself to be only 63, he claims to have been on intimate terms with all the men of note who have lived in the last 200 years.

Senator Boutwell has leased in Washington the fine house recently erected by Mr. Burchell, on Vermont avenue and L street. We understand by the *Sunday Chronicle* that as Senator Mr. Boutwell will be much more social at his own house than he ever was as Secretary.

Prof. Tyndall is growing more and more complimentary of the United States. In a recent lecture in London, in alluding to the high scientific standard maintained in the United States, he read some extracts from a lecture delivered by President White, of Cornell University, which he "had never seen surpassed in the writings of European thinkers."

Alden B. Stockwell, who is reported to have lost $3,000,000 recently by his stock operations in Wall street, seems anxious to show that he is not financially crippled by renting the Barreda Villa, at Newport, for three months, and giving $8,000 for it—the largest price ever paid there for a season.

The wife of Premier Gladstone is said to be sorely lacking in self-possession and social tact, and is, in consequence, a constant thorn in the side of her political and polite husband. Recently, with the object of refreshing her liege's memory, she left in the frame of a conspicuous mirror in her own house, a card with these words: "Don't forget, dear, to invite those horrid Smiths." Gladstone did not see the card until after the horrid Smiths had themselves inspected it to their infinite dissatisfaction.

In the Supreme Court has been brought a suit against ex-Gov. Page, of Vermont, to recover $14,000 damages alleged to have been occasioned by false and fradulent representations contained in his rose-colored report of the financial condition of the Rutland Railroad. The plaintiff alleges that he was thereby induced to buy 50 shares of the preferred stock at $85 per share, and 100 shares of the common stock, at $40, investing $10,200; whereas the pretended "statement" was untrue, and the corporation was then owing millions of dollars which were not stated.

THE CITY IN BRIEF.

The dedication of the North Star Baptist Church, corner of Division and Sedgwick streets, will occur on Sunday, June 1.

A brute named John Neary was yesterday morning fined $100, by Justice Banyon, for exposing his person to some ladies on LaSalle street.

Corporation Counsel Tulley is engaged in the preparation of an elaborate argument to be delivered before Judge Williams when the Klokke case comes up for hearing in the Circuit Court.

A water-gauge has been placed in the office of the Board of Public Works, for the purpose of showing the height and pressure of water at any time during the day.

Three hundred thousand postal-cards were received at the Post-Office yesterday morning at 10 o'clock. Half of them were disposed of shortly after noon, and the balance before night.

Deputy Coroner Pilgrim held an inquest yesterday on the body of Charles Matchne, the German who was killed on Milwaukee avenue, on Wednesday, by falling from his wagon. A verdict of accidental death was rendered.

Julia Quin, alias Stow, sneaked a valuable piece of silk from a dry goods store, at No. 329 State street, on Wednesday afternoon, and was yesterday morning taken before Banyon, and held in $300 bail for the Criminal Court.

James Anderson on Wednesday evening stole a horse and buggy from John Anderson, of the *Scandinavian-American* newspaper, and was captured, with the property, yesterday morning. He was taken before Banyon and held to the Criminal Court in $1,000 bail.

In the lumber-yard which occupies Nos. 445 to 451 Van Buren street, is a stack of sawed lumber which overhangs the street at an angle of nearly 45 degrees. To save the mass from falling, a slight board is allowed to bear its weight. The street-cars, which run by the spot, will save the Coroner the expense of cab hire.

Ald. Cullerton, with a delegation of owners of property in the vicinity of Canal and Twelfth streets, waited on Mayor Medill and the Board of Public Works yesterday morning to protest against the construction of a viaduct at the intersection of those two streets, not because it was not needed, but because they were to be assessed for it.

Yesterday morning Officer Large found a man named George Burns lying in a helpless condition in front of the saloon of John Bruen, No. 447 Milwaukee avenue. Upon examining him, it was found that his leg was broken. It seems that Burns went into the saloon, drunk, and, refusing to go out, was kicked out, and, falling heavily on the sidewalk, was hurt as above stated. The man was taken to his home and attended by Dr. Freyer.

Mark Smith and Henry Hjorth have been in the intelligence business for some time past, at No. 210 South Water street, and have been successful in sending unintelligent Germans to Indiana, after receiving a fee, to occupy places which were not in waiting for them. Yesterday morning they were examined before Justice Banyon, upon sundry charges of this character, and, being found guilty, Smith was fined $200 and Hjorth $25. They were both sent to the Bridewell.

An adjourned meeting of persons interested in the development of Washington Heights was held in Mr. Chambers' office, Honore Block, yesterday afternoon. The Committee appointed at the previous meeting to solicit subscriptions for the proposed Female Seminary, reported that thus far $90,000 had been secured, leaving only $10,000 to be collected. The deficiency they thought would be made up before Saturday. As soon as the whole sum is obtained a meeting will be called and steps taken to incorporate the institution. It is probable that the work of erecting the building will commence within thirty days.

Mr. Barrett, the obliging "Doc" of the Criminal Court, takes much pride in showing to the truly appreciative a very neat piece of wood carving, accomplished by the doomed Rafferty. That worthy, the other day, borrowed a jack-knife and procured a broom-handle, from which he carved a very elegant chain, twenty-three links long, terminating in a pair of pincers, which open and shut with as much ease as if the parts were originally disjointed, and had been made one with a hinge. It is a pity that such ingenuity in handling the knife should be marred by a too great readiness to handle the revolver.

A delegation of complaining citizens, headed by Ald. Cullerton, called upon the Mayor and Public Works Commissioners, yesterday morning, to protest against the proposed viaduct over the Burlington crossing, at the corner of Canal and Sixteenth streets, for which they are unwilling to be assessed, unless the land damages were adjusted. The Board informed them that no adjustment could be made until some damage had been sustained. The delegation was assured that the city would raise the buildings up to grade and replace the sidewalks. This promise seemed to satisfy the property-owners.

The Mayor's police seem determined to break up the swindling intelligence offices which infest the city. Yesterday two men named Smith and Hjorth, who had been doing business at No. 210 South Water street, were arraigned before Justice Banyon by Officers Silver and Elsas. The former was fined $25, and the latter was sent to the House of Correction in default of payment of fines, amounting to $88. These men made a practice of swindling emigrants and verdant people generally. Yesterday afternoon complaint was lodged at the Mayor's office by several German emigrants, who claimed to have been defrauded at the intelligence office of Angel & Coaker, No. 21 West Randolph street. The matter will be looked into to-day.

Justice Haines, yesterday, held Justice Thompson, of the town of Lake, and his wife, the former in $700 bail, and the latter in $1,000, to appear at the next term of the Criminal Court to answer to the charge of committing an assault upon one Daniel Brandt. Brandt had recovered a judgment against Thompson, in the sum of $172, and, on Tuesday evening, proceeded to the town of Lake, accompanied by Constable Ike Hartmann, to have it satisfied. In the course of their attempts to seize upon some property belonging to the impecunious Justice, Brandt was struck upon the head, by Mrs. Thompson, with the but end of a revolver, and suffered a painful, but not serious, injury. At the sight of blood, Hartmann ran away, and hence the levy was not made. Justice Thompson has brought a suit against Brandt and Hartmann, for damages, for forcibly entering his premises, which will come up before Justice Haines on Saturday.

Any bummer can forthwith demand that the Mayor or Corporation Counsel be summoned to the Police Court, and have the demand considered binding before Justice Dogberry Banyon. A saloon-keeper, arrested and brought before Banyon yesterday morning for selling liquor on Sunday, plead that he sold cider and pop, and that the Mayor and Corporation Counsel had given him permission to do so. An ex-policeman defended him. Mr. Dogberry Banyon rendered a decision in which he demonstrated to his own satisfaction that the Mayor and Corporation Counsel had no right to do so, and concluded by continuing the case until the ex-policeman should bring the Mayor and Corporation Counsel to the Police Court to testify whether or no they had given such permission, and, if so, why. That means that the case has been disposed of.

The American Silk Interest.

NEW YORK, May 15.—The annual meeting of the Silk Association of America was held yesterday. Reports were read containing interesting information in regard to the progress of silk industry, the inaccuracy of the census statistics and the great prospects of the trade. The report showed that the Association is firmly established and in a flourishing condition.

THE ISSUE MADE.

The Constitutionality of the 11 O'Clock Ordinance to Be Tested at Once.

Chapin & Gore, Backed by E. G. Asay, Will Fight for Their Rights in the Courts.

Full Text of the Seventeenth Ward Resolutions.

The 11 o'clock liquor ordinance was put in force last night, and was generally observed throughout the entire city, so far as can be ascertained at present writing (midnight). All the first-class places down-town, with one exception, were promptly closed at the hour fixed by law, and in the prominent billiard-rooms cards were hung in conspicuous places on the bars, announcing that no liquors were sold. Dissatisfaction, however, was general. The exception alluded to above was the Monroe street house of Chapin & Gore. This firm decided some days ago that they would keep one of their establishments open the first night the law went into effect, in order to make a test case. They preferred to violate the ordinance with their Monroe street house, on account of the custom to be derived from the audience at McVicker's Theatre, which does not let out until 11 o'clock or thereabouts. It is natural to suppose that a man who sits through a three hours' performance by McVicker's stock company will be either thirsty or hungry. Mr. Gore remained in the saloon during the evening, in order that his employes might not be held responsible for the firm's offense. Shortly after 11 o'clock two policemen entered, one at the front door and another at the rear, both doors being wide open. There were three bartenders hard at work attending to the wants of a number of customers. The policemen notified them that it was past closing time. The bartenders said they knew nothing about the time, and referred the officers to the head bartender, who was sitting off at some distance. The policemen went up to him, and remarked that the 11 o'clock ordinance was in force, and that the bar ought to be closed. He replied that the law did not concern him, as Mr. Gore was in the front part of the establishment, and was presumed to be the "boss" when he was around. The officers sought out that gentleman, and, upon finding him, remarked for the third time that the 11 o'clock ordinance was in force, and so forth. Mr. Gore replied that he was fully aware of that fact, and was intentionally violating the law for purposes of his own. The officers said it pained them to take him into custody, but duty was duty, as Mr. Gore very well knew, undoubtedly. Mr. Gore said that duty *was* duty, as a matter of course, and that it would afford him the utmost pleasure to accompany them to the Armory as soon as he could put things to rights in the house, and get the people out. The officers thanked him very kindly, and waited until business calls would permit the prisoner to leave. Then they marched off with him. At the Armory Mr. Gore gave bonds for his appearance before Justice Banyon to-day. He has employed Mr. E. G. Asay, a distinguished attorney of the city, to defend him, and intends to give the ordinance a thorough test. He claims that the City Government has just as much right to close up his place of business at 6 o'clock in the evening as at 11 o'clock at night, and it would seem that a very respectable number of citizens, exclusive of saloon-keepers, agree with him.

The first-class hotels, with their customary disregard of ordinances which have as much reference to them as to less pretentious places, dispensed liquors in private rooms upstairs, where policemen could not very well go. It is understood that one of them was allowed to do so by "special permission." The other hotels and saloon-keepers generally would like to know who has the authority to give "special permission" in such cases.

THE NORTH SIDE RESOLUTIONS.

The following are the resolutions passed at the meeting held in the Seventeenth Ward on Wednesday evening:

Resolved, That the present meeting of German citizens, without distinction of party, declares it to be the duty of every liberal minded citizen to seek in the impending election to work for the future, and not to fight over the past.

Resolved, That we invite all the liberal elements of all nationalities and all parties to co-operate with us.

Resolved, That in the contest which has been forced upon us, not merely the oppressive temperance laws are concerned, but the principle of freedom of conscience, and freedom to conduct business of all kinds.

Resolved, That we invite the citizens of all the wards to organize at once, and that the united organizations unite in a central body as quickly as possible.

Resolved, That we are of the opinion that not only all liberal-minded citizens, but also the German newspapers, should take part in this contest, and we, therefore, request them to unite with us in the approaching election, and that we reject with indignation every attempt to make capital out of this common cause.

In order to carry out these principles, the following measures were agreed to:

That the representatives of the German press pledge themselves to support effectually the efforts of the liberal-minded citizens, and refrain from all personal attacks on them.

That at all future elections we will give our votes to only those men who can give us satisfactory written guarantees that they will act for the preservation of the personal freedom and rights, guaranteed by the Constitution of the United States, and that they are in favor of the putting down of the unconstitutional and hostile to freedom Temperance and Sunday laws, and of the maintenance of freedom of trade.

That a committee be appointed in each ward in order to see to the naturalization of all who are entitled to become citizens.

That the citizens of all of the wards are invited to elect executive committees, and that they unite to form a central committee.

The Military Reunion in New Haven.

NEW HAVEN, Ct., May 15.—The review by the President and other distinguished military officers to-day was a grand affair. After a considerable delay, the line finally moved at about 2 o'clock, and proceeded to the residence of Henry Farnam, where the President was stopping, and received the Chief Magistrate in an appropriate manner, after which he stepped into a carriage in company with Maj. Lewis. The procession resumed its march, passing through the principal streets, which were densely thronged by thousands of spectators who had collected from the surrounding towns, anxious to get a glimpse of the nation's heroes. The enthusiasm was intense from all quarters, and waving flags and handkerchiefs fluttered from every window and house-top. Gen. Sheridan was everywhere received with cheers. His hand being extended from the carriage in which he rode, was eagerly grasped by hundreds of his old comrades of war, and even old men and women eagerly reached forth to shake the hand of the hero of Winchester. As the procession neared the green a battery of artillery fired a national salute, and the President shortly after took a seat on the grand stand to witness the review of the troops. The good marching and soldierly appearance of the troops was the theme of general praise.

A dress parade was arranged for the Second Connecticut Regiment, during the progress of which the President, in company with Gen. Sherman, retired, and proceeded immediately to the depot, where he took the train for New York.

This evening, Gen. Sheridan received a serenade by the American Band, of Providence, and after repeated calls, principally by students of Yale, made his appearance and delivered a short address.

Women's Foreign Missionary Society.

CINCINNATI, O., May 15.—The Women's Foreign Missionary Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church, in session here, have representatives from New England, New York, Baltimore, St. Louis, Cincinnati, and Central branches. Mrs. L. D. McCabe, of Delaware, presides. The meetings are held in the St. Paul's Church. The Executive Committee met this morning, to which the Chicago delegation presented a plan for establishing in India a home for the children of missionaries. The matter was referred to the Committee on Memorials.

Committees have been announced on Publication, Extension of Work, Missionary Candidates, Finance, and on Memorials.

This afternoon the Committees took a drive through the suburbs.

Signs of Trouble in Little Rock.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., May 15.—A rumor prevailed on the streets to-night that another attempt will be made at midnight, or shortly after, by the adherents of Lieut.-Gov. V. V. Smith, to seize upon the records of the office of Gov. Baxter, taking advantage of the absence of Gen. McConary, Private Secretary of Gov. Baxter. There is little discernible excitement. Some fifty citizens are now in the State-House, and say they will pass the night there.

A Youthful Murderer.

RICHMOND, Va., May 15.—A colored boy, aged 7, recently killed a white girl, aged 4, near Lynchburg, because she refused to give him a marble.

SLEEVE-BUTTONS.

All About the Set Presented to the "Times" for Its "Influence."

How a Young Architect Made Himself "Solid" With a City Editor.

Why the "Times" Blew Hot and Cold on the Burling & Adler Plans.

Startling Statements of Mr. J. J. Flanders.

The charge made by the Chicago *Times* in its issue of Wednesday, that an attempt had been made by Messrs. Burling & Adler to bribe that mendacious journal to uphold their design, proves, as all charges, statements, narratives, and reports published in that paper always do, to be entirely false so far as that firm is concerned, and proves, moreover, that such Credit Mobilier arrangements as were made, came in the first place from the city editor of the *Times*. In order to obtain from Messrs. Burling & Adler a confession or a denial of their connection with the gift to the city editor of a set of studs and a pair of sleeve-buttons, a reporter of THE TRIBUNE called at the office of the architects. He there met Mr. Adler, and asked him in plain language whether he had made any offer to any attache of the *Times*, and, if so, in what manner; and whether, if any such offer had been made by one of his employes, it had been done with his knowledge or consent.

Mr. Adler gave an unqualified denial of the story published in the *Times*. The first he had known of the matter was by the publication of the article. He had forthwith gone to the office of that concern and called upon Mr. Storey, the chief editor, and proprietor, and had asked permission to see the letter which, it was stated, accompanied the gift. Mr. Storey said he knew nothing about it, and referred him (Adler) to Mr. Walker, the city editor. Mr. Adler preferred the same request to Mr. Walker, and that gentleman assured him that the facts (?) published in the *Times* were facts, and that the sleeve-buttons and studs had been returned to the young man who presented them. Mr. Adler, however, wished to see the letter, because that document, if genuine, was more criminating than the bribe, inasmuch as it contained a promise of a considerable sum of money if the published statement was to be relied upon.

Mr. Walker replied that he had torn it up, which he (Adler), regarded as a rather convenient way of disposing of an awkward piece of evidence.

The reporter inquired whether Mr. Burling or Mr. Adler had ever instructed any of their employes to make any arrangements with the newspapers.

Mr. Adler declared that nothing of the kind had been done. Of course, every employe knew that in the event of the award of the contract being made to the firm, steady employment would be guaranteed to all the draughtsmen in the office, and it was, therefore, a matter of considerable interest to every one of them. Hence he was not surprised at their blowing around town about the excellence of the design submitted by this firm. One of them had come to him and inquired why he did not make himself more "solid" with the newspaper men, and he had supposed it was of no use. If his plan was considered a good one, he supposed the reporters would say so without any effort on his part to make friends with them.

The reporter inquired whether Mr. Burling or Mr. Adler had ever been approached by any parties who offered to receive money for their influence.

Mr. Adler replied in the affirmative. He had been approached on three successive occasions. Once by a clique of architects, who proposed to pool their interests, and called upon the firm for a contribution to the general fund. Another attempt had been made by some politicians to get them to do the same thing, but they had refused.

The reporter asked for the names of any of the parties, but Mr. Adler declined to give them. The third attempt had been made as recently as Tuesday. A gentleman whose name he did not know, but whom he would discover, identify, and report, had come to him and asked him to contribute $500 to a general fund for the advancement of his interests with the Committee. He had inquired of this person whom he represented, and, on being informed that it would be discovered soon enough, he turned away from him. The visitor thereupon threatened him with certain defeat unless he would come to terms, and on receiving no further attention from him (Adler) the visitor took his leave.

The reporter was about to ask for a description of this person, when a gentleman whom he had known before as a draughtsman for Messrs. Burling & Adler handed the junior member of the firm an envelope, and then, putting on his hat, left the office. Mr. Adler turned aside to peruse it, and, having read it through, handed it to the reporter, who read as follows:

Messrs. Burling & Adler:

GENTLEMEN: Before entering upon this letter, I must state that you had no knowledge whatever of the facts which I shall briefly state here. Knowing that my interests were identical with yours, and wishing to advance them by all means, I thought to make friends with the newspaper men in order to obtain as good notices of your designs as I could. I therefore formed the acquaintance of Mr. W. S. Walker, city editor of the *Times*, and invited him to dine with me on the 6th of April. He accepted, and we dined together. I asked him if he could do anything to aid your plan. He said he guessed he could. On leaving him after dinner he asked me to try and think of something I could do for him, and I replied that I would. Since that time he puffed your plans every time any mention was made of them, but received nothing in return from me. He gave me two or three hints since then that it was time he received something, and, anxious to satisfy his hungry maw, I spent two weeks' salary in the purchase of a pair of sleeve-buttons and a set of studs. I suppose they were not good enough for him.

I greatly regret, gentlemen, that I have caused the trouble that has followed, and must consider that my engagement with you is ended. Very respectfully,

J. J. FLANDERS.

The reporter supposed that this would be explanation enough, and wondered why Mr. Flanders should be so foolish.

Mr. Adler said he wondered, too. It was more foolish than it appeared at the first glance, because Mr. Flanders, although he earned a good salary, was the sole support of a family of brothers and sisters, and could ill afford to throw money away, even supposing he had put it where it would do the most good.

The reporter asked if Mr. Adler had been aware of his visiting newspaper offices.

Mr. Adler said he knew he had been on good terms with several newspaper men. He (Flanders) had often said he was "solid" with them, and had pointed out the flattering notices that had appeared in the *Times* on this plan, the result of his "influence." But he had not supposed that Flanders was sufficiently interested to spend two weeks' salary in that way. He was inclined to associate the gentleman who had demanded $500 with this transaction, believing that he came from Mr. Walker. Mr. Walker naturally supposed that if the employe would purchase jewelry for him to get a good notice, his employer would "come down" more liberally. The sharp manner in which he was treated showed plainly that nothing was to be made, and the bogus expose in the *Times* was the dire result alluded to by the stranger. The letter should go before the Committee, and therefore before the public.

The following explains itself:

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: The ebullition of virtuous indignation in the *Times* calls for an explanation, which I, as the prime cause of it, can give. A set of sleeve-buttons were sent to the immaculate city editor of the *Times* by me, without the knowledge or connivance of Messrs. Burling & Adler. This action was mine entirely, the truth of which I can substantiate at any time. Without extenuating my ill-judged efforts to conciliate the incorruptible (?) Walker, I do thoroughly exonerate Messrs. Burling & Adler from any share or knowledge in this injurious transaction.

After an uncalled for and severely ignorant notice of "Fitness and Economy," I was introduced to the city editor of the *Times*, called Walker. The introduction was obtained for the purpose of explaining what I consider the merits of Messrs. Burling & Adler's plan. For, in competitions, the interior arrangement, which superficial observers do not study, is the only logical argument for or against a design submitted. An exterior that pleases one is passed by with indifference by another.

My reason for endeavoring to convince the city editor of the merits of Messrs. Burling & Adler's plan, was that I had labored faithfully upon those plans, under Burling & Adler's directions, embodying in them many of my own ideas. Success being granted, I saw the realization of hopes cherished for years. My zeal for success was further increased by intimations given that something more than draughtsman's salary awaited me were Messrs. Burling & Adler successful. In visiting the *Times* office I was not alone; several plans were lying around; other architects had been there, some of whose designs the lilliputian demigod of the *Times* boasts of having damaged beyond redemption, and, such is the weather-vane action of the Committee, I think he boasts with reason.

While acknowledging the merrits of Messrs. Burling & Adler's design, Mr. Walker intimated that merit alone would not win the battle, that money must be spent freely. I dined once, I am sorry to say, with this minion of the press, when he blandly, but unconcernedly, as one who had said it many times before, remarked: "Think what you can do for me, and let me know in a few days." I was in an annoying quandary. A day or so after, he goaded me into action by another merciless squib. I consulted a friend, who advised me to purchase neutrality with a gift, saying, "As your employers will not countenance you, risk it yourself."

The jewelry was sent to Walker about April 4, and from then until the 15th of May, a period of six weeks, the *Times* favored "Fitness and Economy."

Had my means been sufficient to fill the greedy maw of the virtuous, non-intriguing, incorruptible city editor; had I given him a hundred dollar bill instead of paltry sleeve-buttons, purchased by the salary of two weeks' labor, or had Messrs. Burling & Adler allowed themselves to be roped into a ring by paying $500 as their first installment, said ring formed for the purpose of controling the Court-House prizes, the city editor of the *Times*, Walker by name, would have continued on in his immaculate course, and given virtuous advice gratis (?) to the Competition Committee.

Conscious of the irreparable injury I have done Messrs. Burling & Adler by the injudicious action into which I was led by the designing scamp who heads the *Times'* city department, I have withdrawn myself from their employ.

J. J. FLANDERS.

This is what the *Times* said on April 6, the day after the presentation:

In the meantime some of the more inexpensive, though none the less elegant plans, such as "Fitness and Economy," "Childe Harold," and others, are under a temporary cloud. Plans which it will cost from $5,000,000 to $8,000,000 to complete demand rings to push them, but those which can be built for a reasonable figure, and which are just as well, if not better, adapted to the needs of the community, can afford to stand on their merits. Let the best architect win, or there will be thunder all round.

Following is what the *Times* said of the plan, April 17:

No. 18, "Fitness and Economy"; Burling & Adler, architects. The elevation is very fine; the plan, if adopted, would insure a splendid looking edifice. The grand entrance is on Washington street, with a tower on LaSalle. The light is good; the court at the ground floor is 60x150 feet; at the second story, 90x150; and at the third story, 120x150 feet in size. Cheapness is one of the principal features, the estimated cost being $2,500,000. This plan has many admirers.

And this is what the *Times* said on Wednesday, when the prospect of future gain had disappeared:

BURLING & ADLER'S DESIGN.

This is No. 18 on the list. It bears the motto, "Fitness and Economy." Its projectors are willing to make affidavits that it can be built for a total cost of $2,500,000. And well they may, for, at that figure, more money can be cleared by the contractors and architects than could be possibly made off any of the higher-priced designs submitted. It is essentially a cheap concern. The architects had no idea of the excellence of the other plans which would be presented, and so prepared the drawings of a third-class building. The elevation and perspective of the whole affair is upon a complete Cheap John scale, and there are to-day a dozen structures in Chicago that would be more attractive and imposing than this could ever be made. A spindling tower; four squat Mansard protuberances on the corners of the structure; insignificant entrances, and bare dead walls all around, are among the best features of this botched attempt at competition.

"How then," queries the reader, "is it that this particular plan has always been among the favorites with the Committee?" The *Times* will try to enlighten the curious ones.

Influence is the most potent of all aids, and there are a hundred ways in which it may be used. When Messrs. Burling & Adler found that their plan was really the most contemptible of all submitted, they concluded to call in all the outside influence that could possibly be swung. They were among the oldest architects in the city. They had a wide and powerful circle of personal friends. Two or three of these—whose names are well known to the *Times*—are actual members of the Committee. There was instituted a general talking up of their own plan and a talking down of all the others to be done, and this was achieved at every opportunity. The only design at which that they did not bring all of their own and that of their friends' artillery to bear was on "Eureka." The trouble seems to have been that this design was too entirely meritorious for their assaults. Said an attache of Burling & Adler's to the writer, "The design of 'Eureka' is really remarkable, and that fellow Tilly ought to have a prize for his originality."

But the "outside work" of the clumsy designers of "Fitness and Economy" did not stop here. Promises of money and other valuables have been freely made to everybody whom they imagined could be of any possible service to them. Their emissaries have hung around the newspaper offices with all sorts of hints and pledges as to what they would do if successful. Prominent editors and reporters have been asked to dinner, and mysterious suggestions have been plentifully thrown out as to the possible advantages which might accrue to anybody who would espouse that particular plan.

Not long ago a costly set of sleeve-buttons and studs found their way to the *Times* city department, with a note implying that the gift was a trifle, intended as soup before the hearty meal, compared to that which should follow upon a recommendation of "Fitness and Economy." The jewelry is now at the disposal of Messrs. Burling & Adler. No TRIBUNE men need apply.

Apart from the general rascality of all this business, the design, as already noted, is a very common-place and a very bad one. There are a large number of walls on the various floors which are unsupported by any foundation whatever. The inside of the heavy and hideous Mansard towers is totally unsupported, and a heavy weight of snow would certainly crush them in. The grand (?) tower itself has ponderous stone columns and cornices, with nothing at all that can be called a decent base for them to rest on. This can be seen by examining the elevations carefully. Again; in the common law room on the third floor, the first plan called for *five* windows facing on the court, while the upright section drawing shows but four. That constitutes a first-class pictorial lie.

The *Times* earnestly calls upon the Committee to heave this cheap, insecure, and despicable plan overboard. If the members of the Committee deem it incumbent upon themselves to patronize a one-horse design, why not smile with favor upon "Young America's" laughable brown paper drawing? They are better than the shams of "Fitness and Economy."

OBITUARY.

Death of the Countess De Pourtales Georgier, near Chicago.

At 1 o'clock yesterday afternoon the Countess De Pourtales Georgier, wife of the Count De Pourtales, Attache of the French Legation at Washington, died on the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad. The party had been on a visit to Hon. Ben. Holliday, father of the Countess, in San Francisco, and were returning to Washington. The deceased lady was first taken ill at Ogden, but determined to pursue her journey through to Chicago, where she could obtain good medical help. A dispatch was sent down the line for a physician to meet them with some morphine, and having obtained it, she took a dose on Wednesday night about 9 o'clock. In the morning she was found in a state of stupor from which she did not recover. Dr. Bowles, of Mendota, came on the train at that station, and, after seeing the condition of the unfortunate lady, pronounced the case hopeless, and accompanied the party to Chicago. The Countess had been married about three years, and was highly esteemed by all who knew her. Her husband has become Americanized in sympathies and principles. Mrs. Holliday is in New York, whither the body will be sent for interment. The lady leaves one very young child.

COMING OUT ALL RIGHT.

Several property-owners who are interested in the improvement of Van Buren street, from Ashland avenue to Wood street, met at the corner of Van Buren and Paulina streets, last evening, to hear the report of the committee appointed to confer with the Board of Public Works. Mr. Holmes, the Chairman of the Committee, stated that they had called on the Board, and they had promised to take steps to drain off the surface water in the Thirteenth Ward, and to do all they could to construct the sewer on Van Buren street from Ashland avenue to Wood street. They also waited on the Board of Health, and received assurances that an effort would be made to stop the dumping of dead animals on the vacant places in the ward. Superintendent Washburn had promised to detail policemen to watch for the men who placed the animals there, and arrest them.

After some discussion in reference to the paving of Van Buren street, from Ashland avenue to Wood street, the majority being in favor of it (the owners of three-fourths of the property having already consented to pay their proportion of the expense), the meeting adjourned.

For Circuit Judge in the Champaign Circuit.

TOLONO, Ill., May 15.—The farmers of the Sixteenth Judicial District, composed of the counties of Champaign, Macon, Piatt, and Moultrie, met in delegate convention at Bement to-day. The counties were all fully represented, and the utmost harmony and good order marked all the proceedings. Mr. C. B. Smith, a prominent member of the Champaign County Bar, was nominated for Circuit Judge on the first ballot, the vote standing as follows: Smith, 27; W. E. Nilson, of Macon County, 1, and blank, 1.

PIGEON-SHOOTING.

Great Championship Match Between Bogardus and Tinker.

Illinois Retains the Diamond Badge, and Rhode Island Must Wait for Another Chance at It.

Bogardus Victorious by a Score of 87 to 85—Conclusion of the Sweepstakes Match.

A large crowd of gentlemen were present at Dexter Park yesterday afternoon to witness the pigeon-shooting match between A. H. Bogardus, of Illinois, and E. W. Tinker, of Rhode Island, for $500 a side and the single bird championship of America. A strong feeling of interest existed with reference to this contest, more especially as upon its issue depended the retention in Illinois of the diamond badge of supremacy, so long held and so ably defended by Captain Bogardus. There were sportsmen in attendance from all parts of the country, besides a great many gentlemen who shoot a little now and then, and who above all things love to see a big match. Included in this category was Mr. Edwin Adams, the celebrated actor, who is fond of bringing down pigeons as well as applause, and who takes a vast amount of pride in an elegant breech-loader manufactured for him in Chicago by Eddy Thomas. All the leading amateur marksmen of the city were out in full force, and all backing Bogardus with both their money and their sympathies. Their interest, however, was not allowed to run away with their courtesy toward the champion's gentlemanly opponent, whom, though they heartily hoped for his defeat, they treated with the utmost fairness and cordiality. Ira Paine, the lightning shot, was there, pulling the trap for Tinker, a service which Mr. Wachter performed for Bogardus. Miles Johnson, the double bird champion, acted as referee, and gave entire satisfaction by his intelligent impartiality. Mr. W. F. Milligan and County Commissioner Harris were on hand in a holiday humor, excepting that the proverbial geniality of the former was for a moment ruffled by THE TRIBUNE'S allusion to the fact that an admission fee was exacted of the reporters on the first day of the shooting—as if everybody didn't know that this was done without the knowledge or consent of Mr. Milligan, whose attentions toward members of the press are always agreeable incidents of the Dexter Park shooting matches.

THE MATCH

began shortly after 2 o'clock. Pools were sold in the club-house, Bogardus being the favorite at odds of $50 to $30 before the first shot was fired, and after this, although Tinker led off at the best rate, the odds were increased rather than diminished, Bogardus at one time being backed at five to one. This was in the middle of the match, when 50 birds each had been shot at, Bogardus having killed 46, and Tinker 45. Tame pigeons were used in the match—strong, active birds, and good flyers. The Rhode Island rules governed the shooting, the rise, as usual, 21 yards, and the boundary 80 yards, the main points of difference in rules being that the shooter may take a sight on the trap before it is pulled; in gathering a bird may go around it; must gather it within three minutes by the watch; and when the gun misses fire the bird is scored as lost. This latter clause was attended with serious disadvantages to both parties, Mr. Tinker getting the worst of it. Five times his cartridge failed to explode, and easy birds got away, while the same misfortune occurred to Bogardus four times. So many defective cartridges have never been known in a match since breech-loading came into vogue.

THE FIRST FIFTY BIRDS

on each side were shot with great rapidity, and with an excellent score for both. Bogardus made clean misses of his 3d, 7th, and 12th, and Tinker his 5th, after which he made a consecutive string of 21, which ended on a bird dead out of bounds. Being two behind at his 12th, Bogardus put in some magnificent shooting, piling up a string of 21 before he made a miss, which gave him a lead of one bird. They stopped to clean their guns at the 50th bird, and when they resumed Bogardus made a clean miss of an easy bird, flying directly toward him, and the score was even again. His 55th was hit, but managed to fly to the roof of the club-house, whither Wachter went in pursuit, and gathered it, but not until after three minutes had expired, and the bird was scored as lost. Tinker made a clean miss of his 56th, and on the 57th his cartridge failed to explode, so that he was one bird behind again. Bogardus made it even by a clean miss of his 58th, a hard, swift driver, while his 59th also got away by reason of a bad cartridge. The same thing lost him his 61st, and Tinker his 63d, the latter's 64th being a clean miss, which made the score even again. They kept together for five birds, when another miss-cap by Bogardus set him back, and he was kept there until Tinker made a clean miss of his 72d. Bogardus' 72d was hit very hard, but got very nearly out of bounds before he dropped. Had he flown with the wind instead of against it, he would surely have got out. The 74th for Tinker was a clean miss, and placed him one in the rear. Bogardus' 74th managed to carry his cargo of lead within less than a yard of the flag, but Wachter succeeded in rescuing him, Tinker never touched his 76th, and a bad cartridge allowed his 77th to dart away unharmed, making him three behind, until Bogardus found in his 77th a swift twister which was too much for him. Tinker had a narrow escape with his 78th, which stopped close to the boundary, but was gathered by Paine, who showed much skill in the operation. A fourth bad shell in Bogardus' stock of ammunition lost his 82d, and decreased his lead to one bird. Tinker's 83d had one leg broken by the shot, but was strong enough to reach the club-house balcony, where he fell among the spectators, and was thrown down, dead. Bogardus failed to start a feather in his eighty-seventh, and thereby made

AN EVEN SCORE

once more. Odds of two to one on him found no takers. Tinker's gun missed fire on his 89th, while his 91st was a total escape. At his 97th there was just a chance for Tinker to win or to tie, but his gun snapped twice, and at the third attempt the cartridge exploded, but not until the bird was far out of range. The match was now irretrievably lost by the Rhode Islander, and though Bogardus missed his 100th bird, as if he did not care to kill it, he won the match and money, and retained the badge, by a score of 87 to 85.

THE SCORE

in detail is appended, the asterisks (*) denoting birds that fell dead out of bounds:

BOGARDUS—1, 1, 1, 0, 1, 1, 1, 0, 1, 1, 1, 1, 0, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 0, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 0, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 0, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 0, 0, 1, 0, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 0, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 0, 1, 1, 1, 1, 0, 1, 1, 1, 1, 0, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 0—Total, 87.

TINKER—1, 1, 1, 1, 0, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 0, 0*, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 0, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 0, 1, 0, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 0, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 0, 0, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 0, 1, 0*, 1, 0, 0, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 0, 1, 0, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 0, 1, 1, 1—Total, 85.

A CHALLENGE BY TINKER.

Immediately upon the conclusion of this match, Tinker challenged Bogardus to shoot the same match over again, himself (Tinker) to name the day. Bogardus expressed his willingness to shoot 100 single rises for a stake of $500 a side, at any day that might suit Tinker's convenience, but declined to include the badge in the match, as, under the rules, he is allowed a certain length of time between matches for the badge. So the talk came to nothing, Tinker evidently not caring to engage in another contest against such an antagonist unless he could have a chance for the championship as well.

DEFECTIVE CARTRIDGES.

Both parties were very much annoyed by the misses resulting from defective cartridges, and Bogardus registered a promise that, if he shall be so fortunate as to retire with the diamond badge, he will again put it up for competition, but with an abrogation of the rule, by which a bird is lost in case the gun misses fire. There would seem to be no reason for keeping this rule in force. It is not the fault of the shooter if a cartridge proves to be defective, and it is surely a hardship to compel him to suffer, both in the chances of winning and in the average of his score, on account of a circumstance for which he is not responsible.

THE SWEEPSTAKES MATCH,

of 25 birds each, from five ground traps, which was postponed Wednesday on account of darkness, was resumed yesterday morning at 10 o'clock. The first prize, amounting to $250, was won by Abe Kleinman; the second prize, $200, by J. J. Kleinman; and the third, $125, by Tom Stagg, who beat Brown in shooting off the tie. Below is the complete score:

Name.	Yards rise.	Score
I. A. Paine	30	*8
E. W. Tinker	30	*9
A. H. Bogardus	30	*11
A. Kleinman	30	22
M. L. Johnson	28	19
E. Price	26	18
J. J. Kleinman	26	21
H. H. Kleinman	26	16
T. Stagg	21	20
D. T. Elston	25	*10
N. Doxey	26	*13
G. Johnson	24	*5
J. Farnsworth	23	*12
Ab Price	27	*11
E. Thomas	26	*19
D. Brown	23	*20
Alex. Price	24	*8
H. Cousins	23	15
W. B. Wilcox	26	*10
W. T. Johnson	25	*3
C. Finn	26	*11
J. Spencer	26	19
O. H. Bross		*8

*The full number of birds not shot at.

This afternoon Ira Paine and Bogardus shoot at a match of 100 single rises each, according to the English rules, for $250 a side.

JUBILEE NOTES.

The charge of the grand chorus of the Jubilee Concerts has been undertaken by J. A. Butterfield, who will devote his whole time to the matter. Choral societies of the Northwest that wish to participate will find or address Mr. Butterfield at the Jubilee Rooms, Nos. 10 and 11, United States Express Company's building, and make early notification, as the time is short.

A list of the songs and pieces to be sung by the chorus of 1,000 school children, selected from the best singers of the public schools of Chicago, has been placed in the hands of the Jubilee Committee. On Monday the selections for the programmes are to be commenced, and the choice will be made of the young choristers who are to take share in the jubilee. Superintendent Pickard and his associates in the Board of Education are taking hold warmly in the matter of bringing this feature of the concerts to a charm and perfection it cannot fall short of accomplishing.

In the orchestra, Gilmore's band will be reinforced by bands from New York, Sandusky, Milwaukee, and Chicago and other cities, a combination of great power and merit.

American Railway Association.

NEW YORK, May 15.—At a meeting of the Railway Association of America, this morning, Thomas Allen, of St. Louis, in the chair, a deputation from the Brotherhood of Engineers was received, and Charles Wilson, of Cleveland, their spokesman, said the Brotherhood was not a secret society, and that the members were required to promote the interests of their employers, and were subject to expulsion for drunkenness and other misconduct; and that they will never sustain a strike on any line except for what all the men will pronounce a fair cause. He also explained that the organization was not responsible for the trouble at Louisville and St. Charles.

At the close of the address, a resolution was adopted expressing gratification at hearing that the society was not secret, and was disposed to discourage and prevent strikes. The President then made a closing address. Referring to the great railroad systems, he said they were becoming so complicated that, in order to secure harmony of action, some plan of agreement must be agreed upon. If absentees were not able to attend, they should help the association with their advice, and submit plans, reports, and statistics for their proper guidance. There had been a great question brought up by the farmers and producers of the West, in regard to cheap transportation rates. How were they going to meet it? They must flank it by according to them as much as possible without damaging their own interests. Some persons held that railways were open highways for them, to be used as they might be pleased, and this question had also to be met by them. It was to meet such questions as those that this convention had been called, and also to secure as low rates as possible without inflicting any injury upon themselves. The President earnestly begged the members of the Association to give their undivided attention to the subjects laid before them. The Association will hold its next meeting on the second Wednesday in October, in the Kennard House, Cleveland.

New York Legislature.

ALBANY, May 15.—The Senate to-day passed the bill deviding the crime of murder in two degrees.

The House has adopted a resolution to adjourn, sine die, on the 23d of May, and if the Governor wants the Legislature to consider the Constitutional Amendments, he must call an extra session.

A concurrent resolution was introduced into the Senate, authorizing an investigation into all matters connected with the survey and sale of college land grant of the State of New York, under the act of Congress, and the connection therewith of Ezra Cornell; also, as to the value and disposition made of about 400,000 acres of timber land in Wisconsin, Minnesota, and Kansas.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

New York Financial News.

NEW YORK, May 15.—Financial affairs were dull, with an entire absence of the feverish excitement of yesterday. The expectation of a rise in the Bank of England rate of interest was not realized, which occasioned weakness in gold and a rise in stock, which was subsequently partially counteracted by the heavy loss in bullion of the same institution.

Money was easy at 6@7 in the morning, dropping to 4 in the afternoon, and closing at 10@5.

Sterling strong, leading houses asking 108¾ for 60 days, and 109¾@110 for sight, with business at 108¾ for the former.

Gold was lower in the morning, and higher in the afternoon; it ranged at 117¼@117⅞, closing at 117¾@117⅞. Loans, 4@7 per cent. Clearings, $63,000,000. Treasury disbursements, $235,700.

Governments firm, with considerable purchases by German bankers of '81s, '67s, and old '65s.

State bonds quiet.

Stocks firm during the forenoon, and advanced ⅛@2¾ per cent. This was succeeded by weakness, and a general falling off in prices, but the market eventually became steady, and recovered the decline. Stocks generally loaned at 3@5 per cent, except Pacific Mall, which is in active borrowing demand at flat to 1-64, whether the result of manipulation or actual scarcity is not clear. The chief fluctuations were: Pacific Mall, 47¼, 46¾, 48¼, 47⅛, 48; Panama, 113@111; Harlem, 126¼, 130, 129⅝; Western Union, 86⅞, 86¾, 86, 86¼; St. Paul, 54⅛, 55⅝, 54⅜, 54⅞; C., C. & I. C., 30¼, 30, 31⅛, 30⅝; Union Pacific, 30, 30¼, 30½, 31, 30⅝; Rock Island, 108⅛, 108⅞, 108½, 108; Ohios, 41¼, 42¾, 41¾; Lake Shore, 90½, 90⅞, 90⅛; New York Central, 100¾, 100⅜; Erie, 60, 60⅝.

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

Coupons, '81	121¼	Coupons '67	120
5-20s of '62	115⅝	Coupons, '68	118¼
Coupons, '64	115⅝	New 5s	114½
Coupons, '65	117¼	10-40s	113¾
Coupons, '65 (new)	118¼	Currency 6s	115¾

STATE BONDS.

Missouris	94	Virginias, old	43
Tennessees, old	81¼	North Carolinas, old	27¼
Tennessees, new	81⅞	North Carolinas, new	15
Virginias, new	50		

STOCKS.

Canton	101¼	St Paul pfd	73⅜
Western Union	86⅞	Wabash	68⅞
Quicksilver	38⅜	Wabash pfd	85
Adams Express	95	Fort Wayne	93
Wells Fargo	80¾	Terre Haute	15
American Express	67⅜	Terre Haute pfd	40
United States Ex	72	Chicago & Alton	110¼
Pacific Mail	48¼	Chicago & Alton pfd	110
New York Central	100¼	Ohio & Mississippi	41¾
Erie	60⅜	C., C. & C	88
Erie pfd	71	C., B. & Q	109
Harlem	128¼	Lake Shore	90¾
Harlem pfd	129	Indiana Central	30¾
Michigan Central	104	Illinois Central	115
C. & P	88¼	Union Pacific	30⅞
Northwestern	80	Central Pacific bonds	102¾
Northwestern pfd	85¼	Union Pacific bonds	85⅞
Rock Island	108	Del. Lack. & Western	103
N. J. Central	105¼	Hartford & Erie	2¼
St. Paul	54¾		

Foreign Markets.

LIVERPOOL, May 15—11 a. m.—Flour, 27s 6d; winter wheat, 12s 2d; spring, 11s 2d@12s 3d; white, 12s 2d; club, 12s 4d@12s 6d; corn, 27s 6d. Pork, 68s. Lard, 40s 6d.

LIVERPOOL, May 15—1:30 p. m.—Breadstuffs quiet and unchanged.

LONDON, May 15—5 p. m.—Consols on money, 93⅛@93¼; 93⅞ on account; 5-20s, '65, 91¼; do '67, 93⅞; 10-40s, 88¾; new 5s, 89¼; Erie, 46⅞.

Bullion in the Bank of England has decreased £499,000.

Refined petroleum, 14s 14¼d. Turpentine, 40s.

FRANKFORT, May 15.—5-20s, '62, 94¼.

PARIS, May 15.—Rentes, 54f 60c. Specie in the Bank of France has decreased 750,000f.

LIVERPOOL, May 15—Evening.—Cotton quiet; middling uplands, 8¾d; Orleans, 9¼@9⅛d; sales 15,000 bales; speculation and export, 3,000; American, 8,000. Uplands, delivered July or August, 8 15-16d; April and May shipments, New Orleans, 9 1-16d.

Breadstuffs quiet; California white wheat, average, 12s 2d@12s 3d; club, 12s 5d@12s 6d; red winter, 12s 2d. Flour, 27s 6d. Corn, 27s 6d. Cheese, 70s. Cumberland middles, 38s.

ANTWERP, May 15.—Refined petroleum, 40¼f.

New York Live Stock Market.

NEW YORK, May 15.—BEEVES—To-day's receipts, 82 cars, or 1,320 head, making 180 cars, or 2,880 head since Monday, against 2,830 same time last week. There is but little change in prices since the close on Monday. The dressed meat market has been dull. Butchers have successfully resisted the efforts of salesmen to advance the price of cattle. Among the 98 car loads offered yesterday were 30 cars of Texas and Cherokee cattle, mostly still-fed in Illinois, which sold at a range of 10¼ to 11¼c, while 68 cars of native steers sold at the extreme, mainly at 11¼@12c; 82 cars in to-day, all native Western steers, and sold at range of 11@13c, including 3 cars prime Illinois, av. 1,315 lbs, at 12¾c; 6 cars good to choice Ohio, av. 1,326 lbs, 12¼@13c; 6 cars good Illinois, av. 1,220 lbs, 11¾@12c; 11 cars, av. 1,225 lbs, 12c; 3 cars, av. 1,250 lbs, 12¼@12¾c; 4 cars fair, av. 1,125 lbs, 11¾c; 11 cars Illinois cattle, 6¾@7¾ cwt, 11@12c, and 6 cars do, 6@6¾ cwt, 11@11¾c.

SHEEP—Fresh arrivals, 22 cars, or 4,524 head, making 8,880 since Monday, against 6,590 same time last week. The market ruled dull and weak, with a downward tendency since Monday, and prices off 1¼c. Ordinary to choice sheared sheep had slow sale at 7c, and 1 car load of very fine unshorn sheep, 105 lbs, brought 8¾c. Spring lambs selling fairly at 12@15c; 1 car load good lambs, 52 lbs, from Virginia, at 13¼c.

SWINE—Receipts, 57 cars, or 7,000 hogs, making 17,800 for three days, against 18,350 same time last week. Market weak for live at 5¼@6c; sales include 3 cars Ohio and Indiana, 175 lbs average, 6c. Dressed hogs dull since Monday and close heavy at 7@7¼c.

Buffalo Live Stock Market.

BUFFALO, N. Y., May 15.—CATTLE—Receipts to-day, including 48 cars reported to arrive, 1,309 head. Total for the week, 7,548. Market firm at yesterday's prices. Few offerings. About 1,000 disposed of. Sales 537 Illinois steers, 1,041@1,418 lbs, $5.75@6.75; 119 Illinois, 956 to 974 lbs, $5.15@5.65; 17 Texas steers, 1,180 lbs, $5.75; 38 Michigan steers, 1,034 to 1,164 lbs, $5.50@6.00; 50 Iowa steers, 1,108 to 1,297 lbs, $6.25; 66 Michigan stockers, 701 to 859 lbs, $4.75@5.09; 20 Canada stockers, 972 lbs, $5.25.

SHEEP AND LAMBS—Receipts to-day, 390. Total for the week, 9,500. Market slow and weak at yesterday's prices. Sales 440 Ohio clipped sheep, 85 to 87 lbs, at $5.87½; 157 Illinois wooled sheep, 100 lbs, at $6.50; 437 Indiana wooled sheep, 107 to 115 lbs, at $6.87½@7.30.

HOGS—Receipts to-day, 4,600. Total for the week, 19,200. Market slow and dull, buyers holding off for a decline, and refusing to give over $5.25 for good stock. Business confined to local trade; sales 590 Iowa hogs, 190 lbs, at $5.50; 119 Indiana hogs, 215 lbs, at $5.55.

Albany Live Stock Market.

ALBANY, N. Y., May 15.—CATTLE—Market opened dull; an advance asked and ¼c obtained. Supply 9 cars in excess of that last week. Average quality equal to that of last week. Prices, 5@6¾c.

MILCH COWS—Few in market, and taken at last week's prices.

VEAL CALVES—There is an increase in the receipts of veal calves, but the market is dull, and ¼c lower than last week. Range, 6@8¼c.

SHEEP—The supply of sheep is moderate, with a fair demand at last week's closing prices. No lambs in market. Shorn sheep, Western and State, 5¾@6¼c; unshorn, 6@7¼c.

HOGS—Unchanged.

Baltimore Live Stock Market.

BALTIMORE, May 15.—CATTLE—In improved demand; very best on sale to-day, 6@7¼c; that generally rated first quality, 5¾@6c; medium, or good fair quality, 5@5¼c; receipts, 1,286; sales, 1,245.

HOGS—In fair demand and ¼c lower; sales at 7¾@8¼c for extra corn-fed; 7@7¾c for stillers; receipts, 10,347.

SHEEP—Fairly active; common to fair, 4¼@5¼c; fair to good, 5¾@6¼c; receipts, 2,524.

New York Dry Goods Market.

NEW YORK, May 15.—There was a slow movement with agents, but jobbers were rather more active. The market remains steady for cotton goods. Brown and bleached cottons are in fair demand. Denims from 16 to 21 are in demand and scarce in first hands. Prints quiet. A leading jobbing house has bought the balance of Merrimack D dark prints, and are jobbing them at 10½c. Rolled jaconets brisk. Woolens in better request. Foreign goods very dull.

East Liberty Live Stock Market.

PITTSBURGH, May 15.—CATTLE—Market slow; arrivals heavy; best, 6¼@6¾c; stockers, 4¼@5¼c; common, 5@5¼c.

SHEEP—Market slow; arrivals fair; best, 5¾@6c; medium, 5 1-10@5¾c; common, 4¼@5c.

HOGS—Market unchanged; arrivals fair; Philadelphia, $5.60@5.80; Yorkers, $5.20@5.35.

Pittsburgh Oil Market.

PITTSBURGH, May 15.—Crude petroleum dull and lower at $2.30 per brl at Parker's; about 6¾c per gallon here. Refined weak, dull; nominal at 16c on cars here, 19¾@19½c for May in Philadelphia, and 19¾@20c for June.

The Produce Markets.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, May 15.—COTTON—Quiet; middling upland, 19¼c. Sales: For future, 11,200 bales; May at 18 9-32@18¾c; June, 18⅞@18 11-16c; July, 18 11-16@18¾c; August, 18 9-16@18⅞c.

BREADSTUFFS—Flour fairly active and a shade firmer; receipts, 7,000 brls; superfine Western and State, $5.85@6.40; common to good, $6.85@7.40; good to choice, $7.45@8.10; white wheat extra, $8.50@10.50; extra Ohio, $7.90@10.50; St. Louis, $7.50@12.50. Rye flour firmer with fair demand at $4.50@6.00. Corn meal quiet and unchanged. Wheat heavy and easier. The advance in freights materially checks the export demand; receipts, 5,700 bu; No. 2, $1.70@1.71; No. 2 Northwest, $1.68; No. 3 Chicago spring, $1.56@1.57; rejected spring, $1.40. Rye active and firm; Western and State, $1.00. Barley unchanged. Malt dull. Corn heavy. The advance in freights checks the export demand; receipts, 26,000 bu; inferior to prime new mixed Western, 63¼@64½c; old Western mixed, in store, 66½@67c. Oats heavy and declining; receipts, 26,000 bu; new Western mixed, 48¼@52c; white Western, 54@56c; black Western, 47@48c; white Western, seller May, 55c.

EGGS—In good request and steady; Western, 14@15½c.

HAY AND HOPS—Unchanged.

GROCERIES—Coffee active and strong. Sugar active; fair to good refining, 7¾@8¼c. Molasses quiet and unchanged. Rice dull at 7¾@8¼c.

PETROLEUM—Crude, 9¼@9⅝c; refined, 20c.

TURPENTINE—Dull at 50c.

PROVISIONS—Pork dull and heavy; new mess, spot and June delivery, $18.00; prime mess, $17.00@17.50. Beef steady and unchanged; mess, $9.00@11.75; extra, $12.00@13.00. Cut meats dull; rib bellies, 12 lb averages, 10@10¼c; shoulders, 7¼c bid, 7¾ asked. Lard steady, with good demand; Western steam, 9 5-16@9¾c; kettle, 9¾c.

BUTTER—Lower; Western, 24@28c.

CHEESE—Firm at 12 1-6c.

LOUISVILLE.

LOUISVILLE, May 15.—BAGGING—Held firm and supply large.

COTTON—Slightly firmer; low middling, 17c.

BREADSTUFFS—Flour quiet but steady; family, $6.50; No. 1, $8.00; fancy, $9.00. Grain market strong for corn and oats. Wheat nominal, asking $1.50@1.65 for red. Corn firm at 56@58c for shelled in sacks. Oats, 40@48c, sack included. Rye firm at 80c on arrival. Barley—No. 1 fall at 80@95c.

HAY—Quiet. Shippers doing but little. Choice timothy, delivered at depot, $21.00; sales reported yesterday at $22.00.

PROVISIONS—Dull; mess pork, $17.50@18.00. Bacon—Shoulders, 7¾c; clear rib, 9¾@9¾c; clear sides, 9¾@10c, packed. Hams—Plain, 13@13¼; sugar-cured, 14@15c, packed. Bulk meats—Shoulders, 7c; clear ribs, 9c; clear sides, 9¼c, loose; packed bulk meats ¾c higher. Lard—In tierces, 9¼@9¾c; kegs, 10¼@11c for choice leaf; and 9c for prime steam; small lots on orders, ¼@¼c advance.

WHISKY—Steady at 88c.

MILWAUKEE.

MILWAUKEE, May 15.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat dull and a shade lower; No. 1 Milwaukee, $1.39; No. 2 do, $1.32¾. Oats steady; No. 2, 33¼c. Corn a shade lower. Rye scarce and firm. Barley steady; No. 2 spring, 86c.

FREIGHTS—To Buffalo, 7c; to Oswego, 14c.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 6,000 brls; wheat, 77,000 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Flour, 12,000 brls; wheat, 282,000 bu.

CLEVELAND.

CLEVELAND, May 15.—BREADSTUFFS—Wheat quiet and firm; No. 1 red held at $1.80; No. 2 do $1.70. Corn and oats steady and unchanged.

PETROLEUM—Quiet and unchanged.

ST. LOUIS.

ST. LOUIS, May 14.—COTTON—Dull and nominal; middling, 18c.

BREADSTUFFS—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat quiet and unchanged; No. 2 Chicago spring, $1.24@1.25, regular; No. 2 red winter, $1.79@1.80; No. 3, $1.59@1.60. Corn excited and prices higher; No. 2 mixed, 38¾@38¾c on track; 40¼c in elevator. Oats active and advanced; No. 2, 36@36¼c on track; 36¾@37¼c in elevator. Barley quiet and unchanged. Rye steady at 68¼@69c.

PROVISIONS—Pork, only a limited jobbing demand, at $17.25. Dry salted meats nominal at 6¾c, 8¾c, and 9c, loose. Bacon dull, market unsettled; buyers and sellers apart; shoulders, 7¾c; clear rib sides, 9¾@9¾c; clear, 10c, for jobbing and order lots. Lard unchanged; summer steam, 8¼c.

WHISKY—Firm at 90c.

CATTLE—Steadier; fat beeves, 4@5¼c; inferior and common, 2@3¼c.

HOGS—Quiet at $4.60@5.00.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 2,500 brls; wheat, 6,000 bu; corn, 20,000 bu; oats, 11,000 bu; rye, 3,000 bu; barley, 500 bu; cattle, 2,600; hogs, 2,700.

CINCINNATI.

CINCINNATI, O., May 15.—COTTON—Quiet at 18¾c.

BREADSTUFFS—Flour firm at $7.75@8.00. Wheat dull at $1.73@1.75. Corn firm at 50c. Rye firm at 82c. Oats in fair demand at 40@48c. Barley firm.

GROCERIES—Unchanged.

OILS—Firm.

EGGS—Firm at 13@13½c.

BUTTER AND CHEESE—Steady.

PROVISIONS—Mess pork quiet and held at $17.50. Lard quiet; steam 8¾c; kettle 9¼c. Bulk meats quiet; shoulders, 6¾@6¾c; clear rib sides, 8¾@8¾c; clear, 8¾@9c. Bacon quiet, with a jobbing demand; shoulders, 7¼c; clear rib sides, 9¼c; clear, 9¾c.

WHISKY—Firm at 87c.

NASHVILLE.

NASHVILLE, May 15.—COTTON—Quiet and unchanged; low middling, 16¼c.

BREADSTUFFS—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat scarce and firm at $1.58@1.60. Corn opened dull and closed active at 55¼@56c. Barley—demand light; holders firm at 85@88c. Oats steady at 45@50c.

EGGS—Heavy; receipts dull at 13c.

TOBACCO—Excited and prices higher; sales 400 hhds at full prices.

PROVISIONS—Bulk meats and bacon quiet and unchanged.

PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA, May 15.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour very dull; super, $4.50@5.50; extra, $6.00@6.75; Ohio, $8.25@9.50. Wheat firm; red, $1.95@1.97; amber, $2.05. Rye quiet; State, 93c. Corn quiet and weak; yellow, 63¼@65c; mixed Western, 65c. Oats dull; white, 51@52c; mixed, 48@49c.

PETROLEUM—Crude, 14c; refined, 19¾c.

WHISKY—At 94c.

TOLEDO.

TOLEDO, May 15.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat dull and lower; No. 3 white Wabash, $1.85¼; extra white Michigan, $2.00¼@2.00¾; amber Michigan, spot, $1.76¼; No. 2 amber Illinois, $1.85; No. 1 red, $1.85¼. Corn dull and lower; high mixed, spot, 47c; seller July, 48¼c; buyer May, 47¼c; low mixed, spot, 46¾c; seller June, 47c; August, 49¼c. Oats quiet and unchanged.

CLOVER SEED—$4.90.

FREIGHTS—Dull but unchanged.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 1,600 brls; wheat, 13,600 bu; corn, 3,600 bu; oats, 6,000 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Flour, 1,000 brls; wheat, 13,000 bu; corn, 4,000 bu; oats none.

NEW ORLEANS.

NEW ORLEANS, May 15.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour quiet; family, $9.50@10.25. Corn, 57@60c. Bran easier at 67½@70c.

HAY—Dull; prime at $23.00@24.00.

PROVISIONS—Pork dull and nominal at $17.75. Others unchanged.

COTTON—Quiet; sales of 2,800 bales good ordinary at 15¾@15¾c; low middling, 18¾@18¾c; middling Orleans, 18¾c. Receipts, 3,166 bales; exports to Liverpool, 1,414; stock, 140,695.

BALTIMORE.

BALTIMORE, May 15.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour dull and unchanged. Wheat in fair demand and unchanged. Corn active and firm; mixed Western, 65c. Oats firm; mixed Western 50c; white, 52@53c. Rye dull at 90c@$1.00.

PROVISIONS—Dull and unchanged.

BUTTER—Western firm and unchanged.

WHISKY—Scarce and firm at 95c.

BUFFALO.

BUFFALO, May 15.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour steady. Wheat dull; car lots No. 2 Milwaukee at $1.50. Corn dull and heavy; car lots at 50@51c. Oats, rye, and barley neglected.

CANAL FREIGHTS—11¼c for corn, and 13c for wheat to New York.

Vessels Passed Detroit.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DETROIT, Mich., May 15—12:30 p. m.—PASSED DOWN—Props Passaic and Sovereign; schrs J. B. Bentley, C. P. Williams, Camden, Blazing Star, City of Painesville, Mont Blanc, Jamaica, Decotah, and Wm. Young.

PASSED UP—Props Alaska, Maine, Annie, Craig, Sanilac, Isaac May and barges, and Concord and barges; schr H. C. Winslow.

WIND—Northeast.

DETROIT, Mich., May 15—Eve.—PASSED DOWN—Schrs Knight Templar, Prince Alfred, Adirondac, Daniel Lyons, New London, Geo. Wrenn.

PASSED UP—Props Benson, Fountain City; schrs Craftsman, Lady McDonald, Geo. Davis, Mockingbird.

WIND—Northeast.

Illinois and Michigan Canal.

COLLECTOR'S OFFICE, CHICAGO, May 15—1 p. m.—ARRIVED—Drill, Morris, 158 tons coal; boats with 903 yards stone; Montreal, Ottawa, 5,900 bu corn; Phœnix, Lockport, 5,600 bu corn.

COLLECTOR'S OFFICE, CHICAGO, May 15—9 p. m.—ARRIVED—Industry, Morris, 60,000 bu corn; J. Harrington, Willow Springs, 62 tons ice.

CLEARED—Cayuga, Lockport, 64,761 ft lumber; Gen. Sherman, Morris, 40,000 ft lumber, 22,000 lbs machinery, 2,200 lbs sundries; Board of Trade, Utica, 91,786 ft lumber; North America, LaSalle, 84,100 ft lumber, 20 brls flour; T. Ryburn, 81,950 ft lumber, 7,200 lath; Ottawa, 5,000 ft lumber, 3,030 lath; Marseilles, Orion, 84,589 ft lumber, 80 m shingles; Utica, 10,700 ft lumber.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

Purgation and Prostration.

Let us rejoice that the absurd and paradoxical idea that sick people could be restored to health and strength by violent cathartic treatment has been pretty generally exploded. If there are still to be found any medical dogmatists who believe such practice, the sooner their sands of life are run out the better it will be for their patients. A more rational mode of dealing with human ailments was inaugurated some twenty years ago, when Hostetter's Stomach Bitters were introduced, and that powerful vegetable invigorant began its triumphant progress to universal popularity. The world now understands the importance of strengthening, refreshing, and regulating, as well as purging, the disordered system, and is aware that all these processes go on together under the fourfold operation of the Standard Restorative of the age. Prepare the system for the debilitating heat of summer with this vitalizing specific.

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MISCELLANEOUS.

UNION COLLEGE ALUMNI.

The annual meeting of the Union College Alumni Association of the Northwest will be held at the Sherman House in Chicago, on Tuesday, May 20, 1873, at 7 o'clock p. m.

WILLIAM H. KING, President.

TEXAS.

Wm. F. Clarke, Attorney and Land Agent at Austin, Texas, is now at our office in Chicago, prepared to confer with all parties relative to lands, validity of titles and claims of every description against the State of Texas. General information furnished parties wishing to emigrate.

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XIII. CORRESPONDENCE: The Question of Compulsory Attendance on Scholastic Exercises in Colleges—The Dangers and Securities of Science—A Correction: Letter from Prof. Tyndall.

XVI. EDITOR'S TABLE: Geological Surveys in their Educational Bearings—Scientific Theorizing—To the Public.

LITERARY NOTICES: Mivart's Lessons in Elementary Anatomy—Jones' Antiquities of the Southern Indians—Clodd's Childhood of the World—Helmholtz's Mechanism of the Ossicles of the Ear and Membrana Tympani—Books Received.

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MONEY AND COMMERCE

MONETARY.

THURSDAY EVENING, May 15.

The demand for money at the banks is still reported as very active, and a number of them say money is tight. With a good many money-lenders, however, this report is chronic, and, as the amount of money offered in the street is still quite large, it cannot be said that the general money market of this city is very close. Many banks that talk "tight money" to borrowers whom they do not care to accommodate are ready to buy outside paper at a little higher rate than 10 per cent. This, however, is not the case with all, and some have really granted accommodations to regular customers, at regular rates, to the full extent they deem it judicious to expand. In the street, money is to be had through brokers at 10 per cent on prime collaterals, and on call at even 8 per cent.

New York exchange is steady at par to 25c per $1,000 premium for sales between banks.

Currency movements continue light.

The New York *Financial Chronicle* prints a table of the changes in the relative importance of the National Bank capital and circulation of the City of New York as compared with the National Bank capital and circulation of all the rest of the country during the last seven years, as follows:

Dates.	Banks of New York City. Capital.	Circulat'n.	All other banks. Capital.	Circulat'n.
Jan., 1867.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Jan., 1868.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Jan., 1869.	74,267,700	30,259,532	344,423,291	259,137,869
Jan., 1870.	73,910,000	34,880,219	[illegible]	255,469,022
Dec., 1870.	73,435,000	32,534,478	351,591,000	266,670,971
Feb., 1872.	71,735,000	28,904,420	393,336,744	292,720,195
Feb., 1873.	71,285,000	27,954,671	413,226,811	311,327,798

While the reports of the Comptroller of the Currency do not show that there has been so great a decrease in the National Bank capital of New York City as the *Chronicle* claims, it is at least true that the great increase of over $60,000,000 of National Bank capital in the last seven years has been entirely outside of New York City. It shows that the demand for banking privileges on an equal footing with the Eastern States, which made it necessary to pass the $54,000,000 National Currency act of 1870, was the result of the increase of capital throughout the West. The *Chronicle*, however, imagines it has made a discovery, and asks, with some alarm, "Have we weakened the preponderance of New York as the financial centre of the National Banking system?" To which it may be replied that, if an increase of capital in the West without a corresponding one in New York may be said to weaken New York, the latter is relatively weaker than it was. As for its being "the centre of the National Banking System," there is no sufficient reason why it should be made so by law as it is now. As the National Bank law now stands, each bank in each of the redemption cities is obliged to select a National Bank in New York City where it will redeem its circulating notes, whereas the National Banks of New York are not obliged to redeem at any place but at their own counters. This discrimination of the law in favor of New York City is the cause of the accumulation of money in that city, which has stimulated the speculation in railroad stocks to its present proportions since the establishment of the National Banking system. The growth of the system outside of New York shows that other centres of ultimate redemption are necessary, and that, as banks in California and the Pacific States are not required to redeem their notes in New York, so other sections should have their points of ultimate redemption independent of New York.

LOCAL STOCK AND BOND MARKET.

Messrs. Lunt, Preston & Kean quote as follows this afternoon:

	Buying.	Selling.
5-20s of '62	115⅛	115⅝
5-20s of '64	115⅝	115⅝
5-20s of '65	117	117⅛
5-20s of '65, Jan. and July	118	118⅛
5-20s of '67, Jan. and July	120	120⅛
5-20s of '68, Jan. and July	118	118⅛
10-40s	113⅛	113⅜
U. S. 5s (new issue)	114⅛	114⅜
Gold and Gold Coupons	117⅛	117⅜
Gold Exchange	....	117⅞
Sterling Exchange	....	108⅞@110
Northern Pacific Gold 7-30s	....	100 & int.
Chicago City 7s	....	99½ & int.
Cook County 7s	....	99½ & int.
Illinois County and Township 10s	92@95	....

REAL ESTATE.

The following instruments were filed for record on Thursday, May 15:

CITY PROPERTY.

Peoria st, bet Adams and Jackson sts, w f, 25 ft to alley, with improvements, dated March 1; consideration, $6,700.

Lots 3, 4, 53, 54, 57, and 58, in Cochran's north part of Block 20, Sec 7, 39, 14, dated May 2; consideration, [illegible]000.

Lot 23, in Block 1, in Quentin's Subdivision in Blocks 16 and 22, Sheffield's Addition, dated May 10; consideration, $600.

Sub-Lot 100 of Lot 129, in Bronson's Addition, dated May 15; consideration, $1,050.

Morgan st, s of and near Polk st, e f, 25 ft to alley, dated May 15; consideration, $2,000.

West Madison st, near Kedzie av, n f, 99x193 ft, dated March 4; consideration, $3,445.

Fullerton av, s e cor of Cooper st, n f, 73x120 ft, dated April 30; consideration, $4,500.

West Adams st, bet Wood and Honore sts, n f, 47x125 ft, dated March 10; consideration, $6,000.

Sedgwick st, s of White st, w f, 50 ft, dated March 8; consideration, $5,750.

Lot 1, in Block 1, of Blocks 14 to 17, of e ½ Sec 31, 39, 14, dated May 10; consideration, $2,050.

West Huron st, near s w cor of Bickerdike st, n f, 25 ft to alley, dated May 13; consideration, $1,400.

West Huron st, near n e cor of Armour st, s f, 25 ft to alley, dated May 14; consideration, $1,400.

West Erie st, bet Ashland av and Armour st, s f, 25 ft to alley, dated May 14; consideration, $1,400.

Lots 21 and 22, in Block 18, of e ½ Sec 31, 39, 14, dated Dec. 2, 1872; consideration, $1,100.

Lot 15, in Block 2, of O'Neil's Addition, dated May 15; consideration, $481.

Lot 19, of Sub-Lot 1, of Stinson's n part of Lot 6, in Block 25, Sec 29, 39, 14, dated May 5; consideration, $1,150.

The premises No. 385 Ontario st, dated May 14; consideration, $3,000.

Fremont st, near s e cor of Sophia st, w f, 25 ft to alley, dated Feb. 1; consideration, $3,000.

Hamilton av, bet Elias and Division sts, w f, 24 ft to alley, dated April 29; consideration, $575.

Lot 32, in Block 13, Sec 7, 39, 14, dated April 30; consideration, $2,800.

West Madison st, w of Sacramento av, n f, 48x191 ft, dated April 7; consideration, $3,360.

Flournoy st, bet Hoyne and DeKalb sts, n f, Lot 1, dated May 10; consideration, $1,500.

West Lake st, 81 ft e of Davlin st, s f, 27x149 ft, dated April 20; consideration, $1,125.

Park av, 87¼ ft w of Lincoln st, n f, 97¼x130 ft, dated April 30; consideration, $12,675.

Park av, 75 ft w of Lincoln st, n f, 12¼x130 ft, dated April 30; consideration, $1,625.

Indiana av, 214 ft s of Thirty-first st, e f, 25x134 ft, dated April 30; consideration, $[illegible], dated May 12; consideration, [illegible].

The premises No. 159 Wal[illegible] consideration, $3,000.

[illegible] of Vincennes av, n f, 40x162 ft; Groveland court, consideration, $12,000.

[illegible] ft, dated April 25, 290 ft east of Halsted, n f, 25 ft to [illegible].

West Lake, dated May 1; consideration, $7,500.

Princeton st, bet Hoyne and Leavitt, n f, Lot 4, dated May 1; consideration, $1,000.

Western av, 96 ft north of Coulter st, e f, 24x124 ft, dated May 6; consideration, $1,000.

SOUTH OF CITY LIMITS.

East 142 ft of Lot 37, of Lots 8 and 9, Forrestville, dated May 8; consideration, $3,000.

Lot 31 and w ½ of 32, of Hulburd's Block 3 of Lots 34 and 35, Sec 15, 38, 14, with building, dated April 24; consideration, $3,240.

Lot 2, in Block 2 of Travers' n w ¼ n w ¼ of n e ¼ of Sec 8, 38, 14, dated May 14; consideration, $600.

Lot 15, in Block 3 of n 74 rods of n e ¼ Sec. 4, 38, 14, dated May 10; consideration, $700.

WEST OF CITY LIMITS.

Lot 14, in Block 3, in Blanchard's s ½ s w ¼ Sec 8, 39, 14, dated March 1; consideration, $1,500.

Lots 25 to 48, in s ½ of Block 8 of e ½ s e ¼ Sec 36, 40, 13, dated May 1; consideration, $7,500.

COMMERCIAL.

THURSDAY EVENING, May 15.

The following were the receipts and shipments of the leading articles of produce in Chicago during the past twenty-four hours, and for the corresponding date one year ago:

	Receipts. 1873.	Receipts. 1872.	Shipments. 1873.	Shipments. 1872.
Flour, brls	11,330	8,806	7,551	4,044
Wheat, bu	21,970	21,950	50,791	22,112
Corn, bu	41,625	128,815	166,667	458,063
Oats, bu	24,930	21,540	21,650	16,820
Rye, bu	717	2,440	900	7,050
Barley, bu	2,255	8,880	8,326	1,881
Grass seed, lbs	41,280	8,780	18,558	18,539
Flax seed, lbs	20,000	......	......	......
Broom corn, lbs	9,500	6,000	26,970	......
Cured meats, lbs	44,100	183,470	353,300	316,010
Beef, brls	......	......	112	......
Pork, brls	......	164	47	525
Lard, lbs	14,130	6,460	52,780	129,000
Tallow, lbs	19,130	25,960	22,000	78,000
Butter, lbs	45,291	35,370	12,170	7,600
Dressed hogs, No	......	......	......	......
Live hogs, No	17,980	8,563	9,398	6,840
Cattle, No	4,300	3,525	2,039	1,625
Sheep, No	889	759	200	......
Hides, lbs	68,970	128,185	62,420	72,381
Highwines, brls	162	127	311	226
Wool, lbs	61,030	28,110	13,000	22,030
Potatoes, bu	3,900	7,190	4,476	940
Lumber, m ft	7,603	5,548	2,410	1,145
Shingles, m	2,390	2,860	1,105	1,158
Lath, m	479	515	131	109
Salt, brls	2,804	......	1,270	1,196

Withdrawn from store yesterday for city consumption: 1,144 bu wheat; 1,082 bu corn; 4,199 bu oats; 1,796 bu rye; 10,825 bu barley.

The following grain has been inspected into store this morning up to 10 o'clock: 73 cars wheat; 141 cars corn; 5,900 bu No. 2 do, by canal; 23 cars oats; 1 car rye; 2 cars barley. Total (240 cars), 102,000 bu.

We noted the fact, some days ago, that four cars of barley had been shipped out from the Rock Island Elevator, about the end of April, being inspected out as No. 2; and that, on complaint of the party to whom the grain was delivered, the out-Inspector was suspended till such time as the matter could be investigated. That barley was sent to Fox & Thomas, of Cincinnati, and the certificates of Inspector W. C. Justin of that city have arrived here. He graded it all as No. 3, and assigns as his reason that it was so graded "on account of being stained, containing rotten grain and a heated smell."

A paper was handed around to-day among the 54 firms who are creditors of John Watson in the wheat deal, and received numerous signatures. The signers pledged themselves to accept 50c on the dollar in full of all demands, settlements being made on the basis of $1.31; provided the other creditors will accept the same terms. The general impression is that there will be no serious opposition to a settlement on these terms.

While the Directors of the Board of Trade are trying hard to eradicate the coarseness occasionally manifested by a very few of its members, they would do well to extend their fatherly care to one of their own number, who used language on the floor to-day as ungentlemanly as it was unjustifiable. There is only one possible excuse for it: that is, that as the Director in question is supposed to never do anything but talk; he must talk differently from those who have something else to do.

THE MARKETS.

The leading produce markets were comparatively quiet to-day, and the weakness noted in the latter part of the session of yesterday was generally continued, though the weather was far more encouraging to the bear interest in grain. The shipping movement was slower too, the difficulty being principally one of loading. The receipts of grain continue small for the season, partly because country owners are holding back till they find out something more definite in regard to the yield of the current year.

Dry goods were moving to a fair extent at former prices. The recent reduction in prints and cottons has induced an increased demand, and as stocks of all standard brands are known to be moderate, not only here but in all the markets of the country, holders are firm at full rates. The principal feature of interest noted in connection with the grocery market was the advance of a ⅛c in the different grades of coffee, the advance here being in sympathy with the upward movement at the East. The effect of the continued high prices of coffee has been to materially diminish the consumption, the deliveries for consumption at the six Atlantic ports from Jan. 1 to May 1, were 38,300, against 49,000 tons for the same period in 1871; 41,000 tons in 1870, and 42,500 tons in 1870. If the same ratio of decrease is maintained the consumption of 1873 will fall short of the consumption of 1871 by 32,100 tons. The demand for sugars continues to increase as the season advances, but the large stocks operate to keep down prices. Rice, soaps, spices, and starch were quoted firm. Teas, molasses, and candles are easy. The butter trade was dull, with prices unsettled and in buyer's favor. Buyers show no inclination to operate beyond meeting immediate wants, and stocks continue to accumulate. Bagging was quiet, and without quotable change, Stark being held at 37c; Ludlow at 35c; Lewiston at 34½c, and American at 32½c. The cheese trade was inactive. Coal remains quiet at yesterday's quotations. Nothing new was noted in the canned goods and dried fruit markets, trade continuing slack at previous prices. Fish were in good demand, and, with the exception of box herring, which were 5c lower, the market was firm. Hay was quiet, and loose descriptions were off $1.00@2.00 per ton. There was rather a firmer feeling in the hide market, owing to the marked falling off in receipts. Oils were moving on a liberal scale, at 19½@20c for carbon; $1.00@1.05 for linseed, 87c for whale, and 59@60c for turpentine.

The lumber trade was active to-day, at both the yards and docks. Yard prices were without material alteration, except that common dressed flooring, second, is lower. The receipts at the docks were very large, but the demand was urgent, and prices ruled very strong, an advance being made in some descriptions. Metals and tinners stock were in moderate request, at about the same range of prices. Nails and iron met with the usual inquiry, yesterday's quotations being continued. Wool, hops, and broom corn were unchanged. Wool continues to meet with a moderate inquiry from Western mills, while hops are inactive and nominally unchanged. The better grades of broom corn are gradually working firmer as the stocks become reduced, but common corn is plenty and slow. Seeds were quiet and without quotable change. A good inquiry exists for choice peachblow potatoes, and fancy lots were a shade higher; common and mixed varieties are dull. Green fruits were in good demand, and choice apples and oranges have advanced. Owing to light offerings, lemons are also quite firm. Poultry was active, scarce, and firm. Eggs were salable to the local trade at 12½@13c.

Lake freights were less active, and rather dull at the recent decline, at 6c for wheat, 5½c for corn, and 4c for oats, by sail to Buffalo. Kingston and Oswego rates were easier, at 12½c for wheat. A good many vessels arrived to-day, some of them large ones, but few were ready to load, hence the market was relatively firm for immediate use, and weak for loading one or two days ahead. We note that several more of our grain vessels have been ordered to the lumber regions, and some have left (light) for Milwaukee. A total of eleven charters was reported (three of which go from Milwaukee) which will carry out 30,000 bu wheat, 175,000 bu corn, and 200,000 bu oats.

Highwines were in rather better demand, and firm at the recent advance, with sales of 200 brls at 89½c per gallon. The market closed steady at that figure, with but very little on sale.

Provisions were dull and weak. The receipts of hogs at the Stock Yards are on the increase, and were so much in excess of the present demand to-day, as to cause a considerable reduction in prices, which reacted on products, bringing out free sellers, while few were prepared to take hold, even at a decline; especially as larger arrangements than usual have been made for summer packing, which will probably give a new product fully equal to the consumptive demands of the season. Mess pork declined an average of 50c per brl, the most deferred options being the weakest; while lard and meats were unchanged, there being a fair demand for the former. A dispatch from New York (official) states that there are yet to be exported from the United States a total of 8,146,233 lbs lard, and 1,394,594 lbs meats, to meet the increased packing of the West during the past winter. The market closed at the following range of prices: Mess pork, cash or seller May, $16.45@16.50; do seller June, $16.45@16.50; do seller July, $16.75@16.80; do seller August, $17.25@17.30; lard, cash or seller May, $8.95@9.00; do seller June, $9.05; do seller July, $9.30@9.35; summer lard, $8.50; do without packages, $8.00. Sweet pickled hams quoted at 10@11½c. Dry salted meats quotable at 6⅛@6⅜c for shoulders; 8⅛@8⅜c for short ribs; and 8⅜@8⅝c for short clear. Boxed shoulders, 6⅝@6⅞c. English meats, 8⅜@8⅝c for short ribs; 9@9⅛c for short clear. Bacon is quoted at 7⅝c for shoulders, 10c for clear ribs, 10½c for short clear, and 13@14½c for hams, all packed. Mess beef, $9.00@9.25; extra mess do, $10.00@10.25; beef hams, $28.00@29.50. City tallow, 7⅝@8c; grease quotable at 5½@6⅝c. Sales were reported of 500 brls mess pork (last evening) at $17.00; 200 brls do at $16.50; 500 brls do seller June at $16.80; 1,500 brls do at $16.50; 500 brls do seller July at $17.05; 1,250 brls do at $17.00; 1,500 brls do at $16.80; 1,000 tcs lard seller June at $9.05; 1,000 brls do seller July at $9.30; 65 tcs sweet pickled hams (averaging 20 lbs) at 10c.

Flour was in better demand, both on local account and for shipment, at unchanged prices. The demand was chiefly for the lower grades of spring, and the inquiry for these has been so good for several days past that stocks have been considerably depleted, and several lots were sold to arrive, the desired amounts not being on hand. Bran was steady. Sales were reported of 300 brls spring extras (St. Francis) and 100 brls do (Alamakee) at $6.75; 100 brls do at $6.55; 200 brls do (Stone Mills) at $6.50; 100 brls do (Hastings City) and 300 brls do at $6.25; 100 brls do at $5.75; 76 brls do (low) at $5.00; 2,550 brls do on private terms; 50 brls rye flour (Beloit City) at $4.40; 30 brls do (poor) at $4.00. Total, 3,906 brls. Also, 20 tons bran at $10.50 on track. The following were the quotations at the close:

Fair to choice white winter extras	$ 8.50	@11.00
Red winter extras	7.00	@ 8.50
Good to choice spring extras	6.10	@ 7.00
Low to medium	4.75	@ 5.75
Minnesotas (patent)	8.00	@11.00
Good to fancy Minnesota	6.10	@ 8.00
Spring superfines	3.49	@ 5.00
Rye flour	4.15	@ 4.40
Bran	10.50	@11.00

Wheat was unsettled, and rather weak, at an average decline of 1½c from yesterday, the feeling being a very nervous one throughout, and the demand irregular—sometimes quite brisk, at others lifeless. New York was reported firm, and held 1@2c higher, while Liverpool was reported firm; but a good many operators seemed to be afraid that the market here had been forced up to an unnaturally high point by the recent large shortage on May deliveries, which has now vanished into thin air, leaving only a wreck behind on which there will be 50 per cent of salvage. Hence they held off from buying, and some of them wanted to sell, while buying for shipment was retarded by the fact that few vessels were ready to load to-day, and buyers did not care to hold over. There were a good many orders from the country to sell, doubtless brought out by the above-named considerations. Seller June opened at $1.32¼, advanced to $1.32½, sank gradually to $1.30½, rose to $1.30¾, and declined to $1.29¾ at the close. Seller the month, or regular No. 2 spring, sold at $1.30¾@1.31¼, and strictly fresh receipts of do at $1.31@1.32, closing at $1.30¾@1.31¼. Nothing doing for July. No. 1 spring was quiet and easy at $1.37@1.37½; No. 3 do dull at $1.22; and rejected do dull at $1.05¾. Cash sales were reported of 400 bu No. 1 spring at $1.37½; 800 bu do at $1.37; 6,600 bu No. 2 spring (part hard) at $1.32; 11,800 bu do at $1.31½; 12,000 bu do at $1.31¼; 65,000 bu do at $1.31; 5,000 bu do at $1.30¾; 10,000 bu do at $1.30½; 7,400 bu No. 3 spring at $1.22; 400 bu rejected spring at $1.05¾; 400 by sample (amber winter) at $1.43; 800 bu do at $1.41; 800 bu do at $1.38. Total, 121,400 bu.

Corn was less active, and rather weak at a decline of ⅜c from yesterday, though it was reported to be raining generally in the country, with the ground already so much soaked that nothing can be done in the fields, while some large farms are reported to be, as yet, untouched by a plow. The cause of the weakness was probably the fact that corn was quoted much lower in New York by the morning newspapers; and the reason for that lower quotation was by many supposed to be the arrival on the seaboard of some of the corn which was sent around Chicago, because it was too damp to be inspected as No. 2 here. The receipts were not heavy, and there would seem to be no other reason for weakness in New York than that above given, with the impression there that those arrivals are a fair sample of the corn to be received from the West this spring. Seller June opened at 43c, declined to 41⅞c, and closed at 42c. Seller July sold at 44@45⅛c, and seller August at 45⅛@46⅛c, both closing with the inside bid. Seller the month, or regular No. 2, sold at 40⅝@41⅛c, and fresh receipts at 41⅜@41⅛c, the latter closing nominal at 41⅛c. Rejected was weak, closing tame at 39c bid. Cash sales were reported of 8,000 bu No. 2 at 41⅛c; 7,200 bu do at 41⅜c; 25,000 bu do at 41⅛c; 20,000 bu do at 41⅛c; 55,000 bu do at 41c; 10,000 bu do at 40⅞c; 10,000 bu do at 40⅝c; 800 bu rejected at 40⅛c; 800 bu do at 40c; 1,600 bu do at 39⅛c; 2,800 bu do at 39c; 21,000 bu do at 42c free on board. Total, 162,200 bu.

Oats were rather more active, at the inside prices of yesterday; and remarkably steady, considering the irregular markets in wheat and corn. Seller the month, or regular No. 2, sold at 32⅛@33c; strictly fresh receipts at 33⅛@33⅛c; seller June at 34@34⅛c; and seller July at 35⅛@35⅜c; all closing tame at the inside, though New York closed firmer. Cash sales were reported of 2,400 bu at 33⅛c; 1,800 bu at 33⅛c; 35,000 bu at 33c; 40,000 bu at 32⅛c; 600 bu rejected at 31c; 3,600 bu do at 30⅛c; 600 bu do at 30⅛c; 600 bu by sample at 39⅛c; 600 bu do at 38c. Total, 85,200 bu.

Rye was quiet and steady at the quotations ruling for a week past. Sales were limited to 1,200 bu No. 2 at 69½c.

Barley was dull and irregularly quoted, but was probably heavy under an effort to sell where it was not wanted. No. 2 in the Rock Island was quoted all the way from 71@76c, and in other houses at 80@83c; No. 3 quoted at 65@68c; and respected at 45@50c. Cash sales were limited to 400 bu No. 2, at 82½c; 1,200 bu do at 80c; 1,600 bu do at 71c; 1,600 bu do at 79c, delivered free on board cars; 400 bu do, No. 3, at 65c; 1,000 bu, by sample, at $1.00; 5,200 bu do at 65c; 400 bu do at 50c. Total, 11,600 bu.

EXTRACTS.

The New York *World* says:

The deficiency in the supply of wheat on the seaboard is very great; and Buffalo and Oswego are also short of stock. It would appear, therefore, that the arrivals of wheat from the West for some weeks to come are certain of a rapid absorption.

Montreal does not appear to be competing with New York so actively as in former years. She is without freight-room, and efforts made here to charter vessels to proceed to that port have been unsuccessful. In fact, although it cannot be denied that the first impetus to the growth of New York to her present pre-eminence among American cities was given by the Erie Canal, it is equally true that New York, its banking and shipping facilities, now afford a sort of protection to the business of the Erie Canal. Until Montreal and New Orleans can compete with us in general commerce, and provide the monetary accommodation and freight-room which pertain to a great commercial metropolis, their efforts to divert any considerable portion of our grain-trade from us will be futile.

The state of the foreign markets promise an active export for our surplus "breadstuffs" during the whole of the coming season of inland navigation. There is, besides, a disposition to effect a rapid reduction of stocks, and not permit a free and legitimate movement to be interrupted by speculation. And on the whole, the season, though late, opens with many prospects of a satisfactory termination.

The following table shows the number of men employed in the fisheries of Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, with the yield and value of the fish caught:

	New Brunswick.	Nova Scotia.
Number of men	6,808	19,907
Value of boats, &c	$ 472,387	$1,211,178
Value of 1872 catch	1,965,459	6,016,835

The quantity of fish is enormous. For instance:

	New Brunswick.	Nova Scotia.
Salmon, brls	1,474,000	628,000
Mackerel, brls	35,000	165,000
Herring, brls	666,000	200,000
Cod, cwt	81,000	525,000
Lobsters, cans	1,055,000	2,422,000
Oysters, brls	25,000	79,000

The *Produce Exchange Weekly* gives the following as the foreign exports of provisions from New York for the week ending May 6, 1873, and distribution of the same:

To	Pork brls	Beef pkgs	Lard lbs.	Bacon lbs
Liverpool	1,866	1,015	2,746,362	4,306,444
London	....	400	22,161	....
Glasgow	79	245	85,600	255,080
Cardiff	120	160	....	183,274
Havre	....	38	174,974	1,219,149
Bremen	....	389	407,403	917,516
Stettin	....	....	3,027,684	63,360
Hamburg	....	110	212,695	366,080
Rotterdam	5	25	....	....
Dantzic	....	....	5,431	....
Antwerp	....	....	....	272,636
West Indies	1,610	290	190,557	102,582
B. N. A. Col	1,185	311	7,500	5,650
Venezuela	1	2	24,909	8,718
British Honduras	75	21	1,564	648
New Granada	....	40	81,884	2,686
Brazil	....	....	22,051	....
Total week	4,881	3,067	7,058,838	7,609,021
Previous week	3,216	2,216	2,349,461	6,741,675
Week April 22, '73	5,415	3,307	5,397,921	14,691,651
Week April 15, '73	9,114	1,476	2,577,449	9,189,104
Week April 8, '73	3,293	1,650	5,342,070	9,873,465
Week May 7, '72	4,249	2,898	2,413,251	3,384,870

And from Nov. 1 to May 7, inclusive, for three years:

	1872-3.	1871-2.	1870-1.
Pork, brls	99,979	88,696	84,955
Beef, brls and tcs	62,853	58,269	110,262
Lard, lbs	122,287,930	106,989,020	46,189,560
Bacon, lbs	236,836,395	142,592,844	40,611,515
Butter, lbs	1,895,700	2,685,542	2,030,840
Cheese, lbs	17,507,526	7,894,070	15,692,693
Tallow, lbs	26,897,306	30,051,698	12,110,040

CORN-INSPECTION.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

With your permission, I would like space in your widely-read paper to express a few thoughts suggested by the complaints of country shippers, on account of unsatisfactory inspection of grain, and particularly that of corn. Your own comments on these complaints have been most sound and sensible, but I wish to answer the charges of wrong inspection. I believe it is generally conceded that corn has been in the main graded according to the requirements of the law. The law will not permit damp corn to be classified as No. 2, and no thinking, reasonable holder of property, be he farmer, country shipper, or owner of corn in Chicago, would think of jeopardizing the condition and price of millions of bushels by putting clammy or damp corn into store with that which is dry and sound, unless perchance such holder of property had interests that could be promoted by having corn get out of condition. It is surmised and reported that there are parties other than shippers complaining as to inspection,—I refer to those known as short sellers in this market,—and that they hope by their clamor to create a sentiment in favor of lessening the standard of inspection, and that the result will be larger arrivals, hot corn in elevator, and, as a consequence, much lower prices. We have in store in Chicago some 5,000,000 bushels of corn, much of which belongs to country shippers, who are holding for higher prices. Now, there is no doubt that if the Inspector had, in order to please a few canal shippers, passed their damp corn as No. 2, the stocks in store would be much larger, and, what is more, there is no doubt we should have corn out of condition and a terrible tumble in prices in all the markets. Already reports come from New York and Baltimore the corn arriving there is soft and unsafe to store, and is being sold at a sacrifice. Shippers will soon find that it is no more profitable to ship damp corn to other markets than to Chicago. If correctly informed, the corn that arrived here by canal and was inspected rejected, was sold by sample at almost the same price as if it had been inspected No. 2, and for more than the price of No. 2 corn in St. Louis.

You stated a few days since that formerly corn of a new crop was passed as *new or rejected* until about the time of opening of navigation. In this you were correct, for it was not until the dry season of two years ago when we had an unusually well-matured crop that it was considered dry enough to grade No. 2 before spring. Last fall was also very dry, and new corn inspected largely as No. 2. Accustomed, for two dry years, to have their corn inspected No. 2, farmers and dealers have forgotten that difference in the weather makes a difference in the condition of their corn. Many farmers neglect to roof or cover their cribs, and dealers have been equally careless. The spring months have been unusually wet, and corn has been subject to the influence and effects of the weather; so that nearly all the winter-shelled corn has become more or less clammy. It is, therefore, unreasonable to expect it to grade No. 2. Now, lest I may be considered as writing in the defense of the Chief Inspector, as his champion, let me add a few words to say I am utterly opposed to the State inspection, and I believe all compulsory or enforced inspection, whether by the Board of Trade or State, is wrong in principle and iniquitous in practice. No one should be obliged to submit to the expense of an inspection of his property when not needed, and when, instead of doing him good, impairs the value of his property, as is sometimes the case. Canal transportation companies allow facilities for selling grain by sample on its merits. Railroad companies should be obliged to do the same, and inspection should not be enforced upon property that owners wish to sell by sample. Until country shippers ask this right, and ask that the control of inspection be taken from office-seekers and be placed with the representatives of the ownership of property, they ought not to find fault with the present system of inspection, for which they are responsible. MERCHANT.

LATEST.

In the afternoon wheat was moderately active, closing a shade higher than at the close of 'Change. No. 2 spring sold at $1.30¾ cash or seller the month, and $1.29¾@1.30 seller June, the latter option closing at $1.29⅞. Corn was fairly active and declined ⅛@⅜c. No. 2 closed at 40⅞c cash or seller the month, 41⅞c seller June, and 43⅝c seller July. Other grain and provisions were inactive.

CHICAGO DAILY MARKET.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, May 15.

ALCOHOL—Was fairly active and steady at $1.79@1.84.

BROOM CORN—There was no change to note. The common grades, which are plenty, are very dull. We quote: No. 1 hurl, 6½@7c per lb; No. 1 stock braid, 5@5½c; No. 2 do, 3½@4c; No. 3 do, 3@3½c; inside green, 3½@4c; do red tip, 3@4c; do pale and red, 2@2½c.

BUTTER—The demand, as for some time past, was mainly of a local character, and was chiefly centered in good to choice grades at 22@26c. Inferior to common qualities were but little inquired for, and prices were decidedly in buyers' favor. Stocks are still piling up, and the prevalent feeling is one of depression. We quote: Strictly choice dairy, packed, 25@28c; medium to good, 20@23c; inferior to common, 9@18c.

BAGGING—There was a moderate movement in the different lines of goods, with little or no variation in prices. We repeat our quotations as follows: Stark, 37c; Ludlow, 35c; Lewiston, 34½c; American, 32½c; Amoskeag, 32½c; Otter Creek, 34c; burlap bags, 4 and 5 bu, 20@22c; gunnies, single, 17@18c; do double, 28@29c; wool sacks, 62½c.

BEANS AND PEAS—The demand for peas is light, green being mostly wanted. Beans are in moderate demand at the the prices given below: Choice hand-picked navies, $2.50@2.60; do mediums, $2.40@2.45; inferior grades, $1.25@2.00; green peas (in brls), $1.40@1.50; yellow do (in bags), $1.25.

BUILDING MATERIALS—Were quiet and unchanged. We continue to quote: Stucco, $2.50@2.75; New York stucco, casting, $3.75@4.00; superfine do, $3.50@4.00; Portland cement, $6.50@7.50 per brl; Rosendale cement, $2.25@2.50; Utica, Louisville, and Akron cement, $2.00 per brl; marble dust, $3.25@3.50; lime in bulk, 85c@$1.00; lime (brls), $1.25 per brl; white sand, per brl, $1.75@2.00; plastering hair, per bu, 40@50c; fire brick, per 1,000, $40.00@90.00; building brick (common), $8.00@9.00; sewer brick, $12.00@13.00; country brick, $12.00, delivered; St. Louis hydraulic pressed, $45.00, del.; Milwaukee pressed, $32.50, del.; do common, $14.00; Racine pressed, $30.00, del.; do common, $14.00; Hillsdale, $25.00, del.; Indiana pressed, $22.00@24.00; do common, $12.00; Excelsior pressed, No. 1 and 2, $20.00@30.00 del.; fire-clay, per brl, $3.00, or $10.00 per ton. The following is the list of prices per box of 50 feet for domestic window glass, from which a reduction of 45 and 5 per cent is made to dealers:

	First quality.	Double strength.
7x10 to 8x10	6.75	9.00
8x14 to 10x15	8.10	12.00
12x18 to 16x20	9.25	16.00
18x22 to 18x30	11.00	19.00
20x28 to 24x30	13.00	21.00
36x60 to 40x60	....	46.00

CHEESE—The cheese trade continues dull, with prices weak and unsettled. Receipts, though not large as yet, are steadily increasing and the tendency of prices is unmistakably downward. The offerings are mostly poor. We quote: New York factory, new, 14@15c; Ohio factory, new, 13@13½c; Western factory, new, 12@13½c.

COAL—Prices ranged the same as on the preceding days of the week, and no immediate change is looked for. The demand continues small. We quote: Lehigh, lump, $12.00; prepared, $12.00; Lackawanna, $10.00; Erie, $10.00; Briar Hill, $10.00; Walnut Hill, $10.00; Blossburg, $10.00; Cherry Mine, $9.00; Hocking Valley, $9.00; Indiana cannel coal, $10.00; Indiana block, $9.00; Kirkland grate, $9.00; Minonk, $8.00; Wilmington, $6.00.

COOPERAGE—Trade is quiet, and prices continue about the same as they have done for several days past. Stock is coming in rather more freely. We quote: Pork barrels, $1.25@1.35; lard tierces, $1.60@1.70; whisky barrels, $1.90@2.10; flour barrels, 50@55c; pork staves, rough, $17.00@20.00; do bucked or sawed, $20.00@25.00; tierce staves, rough, $20.00@25.00; do bucked or sawed, $25.00@28.00; whisky staves, rough, $24.00@28.00; do, bucked, $30.00@33.00; flour staves, $9.00@11.00; circle flour heading, 7@8c per set; flour hoop poles, $14.00@15.00 per m; pork and tierce poles, $30.00@35.00 per m.

EGGS—Were in good request on local account. The receipts were larger, and prices were hardly as strong. We note sales of 220 cases at 13½c; 1,800 doz at 13c; 150 doz at 12½c.

FEATHERS—Prime live geese sell readily on arrival at 75@76c. Other feathers are unchanged. We quote: Prime to choice live geese at 73@76c, from first hands; jobbing prices, 78@85c for assorted feathers; mixed feathers, 40@55c; chicken, 6@8c.

FISH—A reduction of 5c per box in quotations of herring was the only alteration made to-day. Whitefish, mackerel, and, in fact, all descriptions, are in light stock here and at the East, and, under a steady, good demand, the market exhibits a decidedly firm tone. We now quote: No. 1 whitefish, ½ brl, $7.00; No. 2 do, $6.75; No. 1 shore mackerel, ½ brl, $11.00@11.25; No. 1 bay, $9.00@9.25; No. 2 mackerel, ½ brl, $7.75@8.00; No. 1 shore kits, $1.85@1.90; bank codfish, per 100 lbs, $6.00@6.25; George's codfish, $6.75@7.00; Labrador herring, split, brls, $9.00@9.50; do ½ brl, $4.75@5.00; Labrador herring, round, brl, $8.00@8.50; do ½ brl, $4.25@4.50; box herring No. 1, 28@30c; box herring, scaled, 35@37c; Columbia River salmon, ½ brls, $10.00@10.50.

FRUITS AND NUTS—Values were unchanged. Trade continues rather quiet, but there are signs of returning activity, and some lines of goods seem to be held with a trifle more firmness. Stocks are ample. We quote: FOREIGN—Dates, 8@9c; figs, drums, 11@14c; figs, box, 14½@16½c; Turkey prunes, 9½@10c; raisins, $2.60@2.70; Zante currants, 7½@8½c. DOMESTIC—Alden apples, 18@20c; Michigan do, 6@7c; Western do, 5@6c; Southern do, 4@5c; peaches, pared, 17@19c; peaches, halves, 6@5½c; do, mixed, 4½@5½c; blackberries, 8½@9½c; raspberries, 40@41c; pitted cherries, 22@24c. NUTS—Filberts, 14@15c; almonds, Terragona, 21@23c; Naples walnuts, 24@25c; Brazils, 10½@11½c; pecans, 11@12½c; African peanuts, 6½@7c; Wilmington peanuts, 7@8c; Tennessee peanuts, 4½@6c.

GROCERIES—The increasing firmness noticeable in the coffee market for two or three days past has culminated in an advance of a ¼c all around. Prices here are still lower than at the East, and a further upward movement is among the probabilities. Sugars are in increasing demand, and remain steady and firm. Rice, soaps, spices, and starch are also being held with considerable firmness. Trade was only fair at the annexed quotations:

BI CARB. SODA—7½@8½c.

COFFEES—Mocha, 32½@33½c; O. G. Java, 27½@28½c; Java, No. 2, 26½@26¾c; fancy Rio, 24½@24¾c; choice do, 24@24½c; prime Rio, 23½@24c; good do, 23½@23½c; common do, 22@22½c; roasting do, 20½@21½c; Singapore, 23½@24½c; Costa Rica, fancy, 24½@25½c; do, prime, 24½@24¾c; Maracaibo, 23½@24c.

CANDLES—Star, full weight, 20@20½c; stearine, full weight, 15@15½c; do short weight, 14@14½c.

RICE—Patna, 8½@9½c; Rangoon, 7½@8c; Carolina, 8½@9c; Louisiana, 8@8½c.

SUGARS—Patent cut loaf, 13¾@13½c; crushed, powdered, and granulated, 12@12½c; A, standard, 11½@11¾c; do No. 2, 11@11½c; B, 11@11½c; extra C, 10½@11c; C No. 2, 10½@10¾c; yellow C, 10½@10¾c; choice brown, 10½@10½c; prime do, 9½@10c; fair do, 9½@9½c; choice molasses sugar, 10@10½c; fair do, 9½@9¾c; New Orleans sugar, choice, 10@10½c; do prime, 9½@9¾c; do fair, 9@9½c; common, 8@8½c.

SYRUPS—Diamond drips, $1.30@1.35; silver drips extra fine, 72@75c; good sugar-house syrup, 45@48c; extra do, 50@55c; New Orleans molasses, choice, 82@85c; do prime, 75@80c; do common, 65@70c; Porto Rico molasses, choice, 55@65c; common molasses, 32@40c.

SALERATUS—Common to best, 9@10c.

SPICES—Allspice, 17@18c; cloves, 27@38c; cassia, 38@40c; pepper, 23½@24½c; nutmegs, $1.25@1.30; ginger, pure, 28@30c; do No. 1, 20@25c; do No. 2, 18@19c.

SOAPS—French mottled, 6½@6½c; German mottled, 7½@7¾c; Golden West, 6@6½c; White Lily, 6½@6¾c; White Rose, 6½@6½c; brown Windsor, 4½@4¾c; palm, 6@6½c; Savon Imperial, 6½@6⅝c.

STARCH—Gloss, 9½@10c; corn, 9@11c; laundry, 6@7c; common, 5½@6c.

GREEN FRUIT—Choice apples and oranges are scarce and have advanced. Oranges are arriving at the seaboard in very poor condition, and have to be re-packed. Lemons are also firm. Other fruit are unchanged. We quote: Apples, common to fair, $1.00@3.00; good to choice, $4.00@6.00 per brl from store; cranberries (cultivated) at $8.00@12.00 per brl; lemons at $7.00@7.50 per box; Palermo oranges, $6.00@7.00; Messina do, $7.00@8.00. Pineapples, $4.00@4.50 per doz. Bananas, $3.00@7.00 per bunch.

HOPS—The market is quiet and prices nominally unchanged. We quote prime to choice at 40@45c; fair to good, 25@35c.

HAY—Loose descriptions are coming forward freely, and sell at lower prices. Pressed hay remains unchanged. The demand was fair, both on local account and for shipment to Lake Superior and the lumber country. We quote wholesale prices paid by dealers, as follows, cars to contain 20,000 lbs: ON TRACK—Timothy, beater pressed, $15.50@16.50; timothy, loose pressed, $14.50@15.00; prairie pressed, $12.00@13.00. ON WAGON—Timothy, loose, $16.00@17.00; prairie, loose, $14.00@15.00. For delivery of pressed, $1.00@1.50, according to distance.

HIDES—A marked falling off in the receipts is noted, and the dull, heavy feeling prevalent earlier in the week is giving way to one of firmness. Buyers are taking hold with a little more freedom, and the course of prices is no longer downward. We repeat our quotations of yesterday: Green city butchers', 7c; green cured light, 10½@10½c; do heavy, 9½@9½c; part cured, 9@9½c; green calf, 15@15½c; veal kip, 12½@13c; dry calf, 24c; dry kip, 21c; dry salted, 16@17c; dry flint, 18@20c; long-haired kip, 10½c; deacon skins, 40@55c; grubby, scored, cut, or otherwise damaged, two-thirds price.

IRON AND STEEL—Merchants report a tolerably fair trade at the rates quoted below:

Iron	4 4-10@	4 5-10	rates
Horse-shoe iron	6	@ 6 3-10	rates
Plate from common tank	6½	@ 7	rates
Russia iron	20	@21c	rates
Russia iron, No. 1 stained		18c	₩ lb
Norway iron	9	@ 9½c	₩ lb
Norway nail rods	9½	@10c	₩ lb
German plow steel	11	@12c	₩ lb
English cast plow steel	12	@12½c	₩ lb
American tool steel	17½	@18c	₩ lb
Chrome tool steel	28	@20	₩ lb
English tool steel	21½	@23	rates
English spring steel	11	@12½c	rates

LEATHER—No new features were noted in connection with the leather market. Business is only moderately active and values remain unchanged. Below are the quotations:

HEMLOCK.

City harness	$ 39@	41
Country harness	36@	38
Line, city, ₩ lb	41@	43
Kip, ₩ lb	60@	1.10
Kip, veals	85@	1.20
City upper, No. 1, ₩ ft	28@	30
City upper, No. 2, ₩ ft	25@	27
Country upper, No. 1	25@	27
Collar, ₩ ft	20@	23
Calf, city	1.20@	1.40
Calf, country	1.10@	1.25
Rough upper, standard	30@	35
Rough upper damaged	27@	30
Buffalo slaughter sole	33@	37
"B. A." sole	30@	32

OAK.

Calf	1.25@	1.45
Kip	75@	1.10
Harness	40@	45
French calf, Jodot	65.00@90.00	
French calf, Lemoine	60.00@80.00	
French calf, 24 to 36 lbs	1.65@	2.50
French kip, 50 to 100 lbs	1.10@	1.65

METALS AND TINNERS' STOCK—Trade under this head is light, though improving. Prices are without material change as follows:

TIN PLATE—IC, 10x14, $15.00; do, 12x12, $15.50; do, 14x20, $16.00; do, roofing, IC, $14.50; do, 20x28, $30.00.

PIG TIN—Large, 42c; small, 43c; bar, 44c.

SHEET ZINC—Full casks, 11c; half casks, 11¼@11½c; less quantity, 11½c; slab, 9c.

SHEET IRON—No. 24, 6½c rates.

GALVANIZED IRON—No. 16@20, 15c; No. 22@24, 16c; No. 25@26, 17c; No. 27, 18c; No. 28, 20c. A discount of 15 per cent is made from the list.

COPPER—Copper bottoms, 45@48c; braziers, over 12 lbs, 47c; tinned copper, 43c.

WIRE—2 to 5, 8c; 6, 8, and 9, 10c; 10 to 11, 11c; 12, 11½c; 13 and 14, 12½c; 15 and 16, 14c; 17, 15c; 18, 16c; 19, 19c; 20, 20c; full bundle, 15 per cent discount; fence wire, 7½c; by car load, 7¼c.

NAILS—Were in fair demand at the following rates: 10@60d, per keg, $5.25@5.37½ rates; 8d do, $5.50@5.62½; 6d do, $5.75@5.87½; 4d do, $6.12½@6.25; 3d do, $6.75@6.87½; 3d do, fine, $8.25@8.37½; 2d do, $8.50@8.62½; clinch, $7.62½@7.75; 12½c off for 100 keg lots.

NAVAL STORES—Are in continued good demand and steady, at the prices given below: Manilla rope, ₩ lb, 18@19c; sisal rope, ₩ lb, 16@17c; hemp sash cord, ₩ lb, 20@22c; marline, ₩ lb, 20@22c; tarred rope, ₩ lb, 16@17c; oakum, ₩ bale, $5.00@6.50; pitch, ₩ brl, $6.00@7.00; tar, ₩ brl, $5.50@6.00.

OILS—There was a satisfactorily active movement in oils, but with the exception of carbon and linseed a rather easy feeling obtained. Quotations of whale and turpentine were lowered 1c, as follows: Carbon, 19½@20c; extra lard oil, 75c; No. 1, 70c; No. 2, 65c; linseed, raw, $1.00; do boiled, $1.05; whale, 87c; sperm, $2.00@2.10; neatsfoot oil, strictly pure, $1.10; do extra, 90c; do No. 1, 75c; bank oil, 70c; straits, 75c; elephant oil, 95c; turpentine, 59@60c; naphtha, 63 gravity, 20@21c; naphtha, common, 16@18c.

PIG-IRON—Was quoted quiet and steady at former prices, the following being current: Scotch (according to brand), $62.00@67.00; Tuscarawas, $61.00; Massillon, $61.00; Lake Superior, $58.00@60.00; Chicago stone coal, $57.00; Missouri stone coal, $57.00@58.00.

PAINTS, COLORS, AND PUTTY—Met with a liberal inquiry at the subjoined quotations:

WHITE LEAD.

Strictly pure	$11.00@11.50
Fancy brands	9.00@10.50

ZINC.

Genuine Veille Montague	14.50
American	11.50@12.00

COLORS.

Masury's railroad colors	11.50
Palace car colors in cans	9.50@10.50@12.50
Rochelle ochre	3.50@ 3.75
English Ven. red	4.00@ 4.25
English orange mineral	15.50@16.00
Pittsburgh orange mineral	12.00
English red lead	12.00
American red lead	11.00@11.50
English vermillion, per lb	1.40@ 1.45
Scarlet vermillion	28.00
Paris white	3.50@ 4.00
Whiting	2.00@ 2.50

PUTTY.

In bulk	3½@3¾c
In bladders	3¾@4 c

POULTRY—Was in good demand and very firm, owing to light offerings. Chickens are quotable at $5.00@6.00; turkeys at 17@18c. Sales include: 1 coop spring chickens at $6.00; 2 coops at $5.25; 14 coops at $5.00; 8 coops turkeys at 18c; 1 coop do at 17c.

POTATOES—Choice peachblows were in good request, and a trifle higher. Sales include: 2 cars choice peachblows at 52½c; 1 car at 51c; 1 car at 50c, all on track; 1 car at 57c; 1 car at 56c; 2 cars at 55c; 1 car at 52c; 1 car at 50c, all delivered.

SALT—Was in light demand, at the annexed prices: Onondaga and Saginaw, fine, $2.00; ordinary coarse, $2.00; coarse Diamond C, $2.25; ground solar, $2.25; dairy, with bags, $3.50; dairy, with bags, $4.50@4.75; Ashton dairy, per sack, $5.50; ground alum, $2.30@2.40; Turk's Island, $2.00.

SASH, DOORS, AND BLINDS—Were in good request at former rates. A discount of from 15@30 per cent is made from the list rates.

SEEDS—The market was very quiet. Prices were without particular change. Common timothy sold at $3.00; prime is held at 4.00; clover at $4.75@5.00; Hungarian at $1.30@1.45; millet was nominal at $1.05@1.10. Sales were reported of 17 bags timothy at $3.50; 100 bags inferior at $3.00; and 17 bags Hungarian at $1.30.

TEAS—Continue weak and unsettled, but are not quotably lower. Trade seems to be reviving a little, but the movement is still far from being active. We repeat our list: Young Hyson, common to fair, 45@55c; do good, 60@70c; do choice to extra fine, $1.00@1.10; common to fine old Hyson, 70@95c; common imperial, 60@65c; good to choice do, 80c@$1.10; fine to good gunpowder, 70c@$1.10; choice, $1.15@1.20; extra, $1.35@1.45; choice to extra leaf Japan, 90c@$1.00; fair to good do, 70@80c; common do 42@45c; colored natural leaf Japan, 55@65c; common to fine Oolong, 35@45c; good, 55@65c; choice to extra, 85c@$1.00.

TOBACCO—Was firm at full rates. Quotations are as follows:

CHEWING—Fine Cut—Extra, 75@85c; choice, 65@75c; common, 55@60c; poor, 40@50c.

PLUG—Natural leaf, 75@80c; half bright, 60@70c; black, sound, 45@55c.

SMOKING—Choice, 33@35c; medium, 30@32c; common stems, 27@29c.

WOOD—Continues in good request at the annexed quotations: Beech, $10.00; maple, $11.00; hickory, $12.00; slabs, $6.00, delivered.

VEGETABLES—Were in fair supply and moderate request. We again quote: Green peas, $2.50@3.00 per bu; string beans, $3.00@4.00 per bu; cucumbers, $1.00@1.50 per doz; new onions, $8.00 per brl; do, per doz, 25@40c; spinach, $2.00@3.00 per brl; radishes, 25@50c; squash, 10@12½c per lb; asparagus, white, 75c@$1.00; do green, $1.25@1.50; pie plant, 1½@3c per lb; lettuce, 35@50c per doz; cabbage, $3.00 per doz.

WOOL—Was unchanged. New wool is beginning to arrive, and is about 3c lower than quotations, which are intended for old wool. We repeat:

Tub, washed, extra medium	51@55c
Tub, washed, common to fair	45@52c
Common dingy	45@47c
Fleece, washed, X&XX, light	43@46c
Fleece, washed, X&XX, dingy	40@44c
Fleece, washed, medium light	43@45c
Fleece, washed, medium dingy	37@42c
Fleece, unwashed, X&XX, in good condition	30@32c
Fleece, unwashed, coarse to medium	30@35c
Fleece, unwashed, coarse, and dingy	27@30c
Super, pulled	38@43c
Extra, pulled	38@44c
Burry wool 5@10c less.	

CHICAGO LIVE-STOCK MARKET.

THURSDAY EVENING, May 15.

The receipts of live stock since Saturday have been as follows:

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Monday	5,157	8,704	375
Tuesday	4,035	14,618	646
Wednesday	4,300	17,980	889
Thursday	4,300	15,000	470
Total	18,092	56,302	2,380
Same time last week	11,694	38,871	1,737
Week before last	20,011	57,563	3,393

Shipments were as follows:

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Monday	2,868	6,790	170
Tuesday	3,093	7,155	....
Wednesday	2,039	9,398	200
Total	8,000	23,343	370

CATTLE—So far as the better grades of stock were concerned, the condition of the market was much the same as noted in yesterday's report, shippers continuing to operate with extreme caution, while prices were again weak and irregular. Telegrams from the markets below were of a rather encouraging tone, but this favorable circumstance was outweighed by the excessive character of the supply, and fair to choice steers, of which the supply was principally made up, were slow sale, even at the relatively low prices established yesterday, or at $5.00@5.50 for medium to good lots averaging from 1,100 to 1,350 lbs, and at $5.60@6.12½ for choice to extra steers of from 1,250 to 1,550 lbs average. Butchers' stuff, embracing common to choice cows, and poor to fair fleshy steers, oxen, and stags, were in short supply, and commanded something of an advance on former prices. Stockers also sold well, the offerings being altogether inadequate to meet the demand. The range of the market was $3.75@6.12½,—the inside quotation for scallawags, and the outside for a bunch of extra steers, averaging 1,550 lbs. The market closed steady.

QUOTATIONS.

Extra—Graded steers averaging 1,400 lbs and upwards	$5.85@6.10
Choice Beeves—Fine, fat, well formed 3 year to 5 year old steers, averaging 1,300 to 1,450 lbs	5.60@5.75
Good Beeves—Well-fattened, finely formed steers, averaging 1,200 to 1,300 lbs	5.25@5.50
Medium Grades—Steers in fair flesh, averaging 1,100 to 1,250 lbs	4.80@5.10
Butchers' Stock—Common to fair steers, and good to extra cows, for city slaughter, averaging 800 to 1,100 lbs	4.00@5.00
Stock Cattle—Common cattle, in decent flesh, averaging 700 to 1,050 lbs	3.75@5.00
Inferior—Light and thin cows, heifers, stags, bulls, and scallawag steers	3.00@3.75
Cattle—Texas, Northern wintered	4.00@4.50
Cattle—Corn-fed Texas	4.50@5.15

CATTLE SALES.

No.		Av.	Price.
29	good steers	1,239	$5.30
16	extra steers	1,350	6.12½
51	good steers	1,220	5.20
48	choice steers	1,304	5.67½
61	good steers	1,402	5.55
76	good steers	1,191	5.25
60	good steers	1,253	5.45
70	good steers	1,181	5.45
15	extra steers	1,380	5.85
15	good steers	1,380	5.50
15	good steers	1,191	5.35
16	good steers	1,175	5.25
30	choice steers	1,432	5.70
30	choice steers	1,430	5.65
81	choice steers	1,211	5.62½
16	good steers	1,248	5.40
14	extra steers	1,403	6.00
19	choice steers	1,396	5.75
21	good steers	1,197	5.35
60	good steers	1,179	5.15
51	good steers	1,230	5.25
16	choice steers	1,307	5.70
91	choice steers	1,352	5.70
16	choice steers	1,334	5.70
34	good steers	1,250	5.50
30	choice steers	1,432	5.70
16	Cherokee steers	949	4.80
20	Cherokee steers	962	4.80
33	good steers	1,227	5.55
19	cows	994	4.65
38	good steers	1,281	5.50
61	choice steers	1,253	5.62½
43	good steers	1,263	5.50

HOGS—To the 10,000 stale hogs left over from yesterday 15,000 were added to-day. Under this heavy supply prices were again weak and lower, the decline in light grades reaching 5c, while 10c no more than covers the depreciation in heavy. A few lots were worked off early at about yesterday's closing range, or at $4.80@5.20, but the market soon settled to $4.75@5.10, where it ruled weak to the close. The bulk of the sales were at $4.85@5.05. Among the transactions the following were noted:

HOG SALES.

No.	Av.	Price.	No.	Av.	Price.	No.	Av.	Price.
59	280	$5.00	52	238	$5.05	59	230	$4.85
53	195	4.85	123	229	5.00	54	235	4.95
42	182	5.00	62	201	5.05	58	198	5.10
64	235	5.00	67	183	5.10	53	243	4.80
44	176	4.90	63	212	5.10	58	209	5.10
59	204	5.00	109	197	5.10	174	209	5.10
67	196	5.00	55	189	5.00	57	235	5.10
63	211	5.00	54	176	5.10	20	339	4.50
115	189	5.00	166	200	5.05	46	294	5.00
61	200	5.00	56	278	5.05	56	195	5.00
45	331	4.85	28	236	4.00	63	196	5.00
61	210	5.00	41	232	5.00	45	231	4.85
79	144	4.80	68	208	5.00	48	170	5.00
35	285	4.80	101	299	5.00	101	216	5.00
134	182	5.05	57	200	5.00	88	198	5.00
54	181	4.75	58	211	5.20	45	256	4.90
60	175	4.75	133	166	5.00	44	260	5.30
57	202	5.05	53	237	5.00			

SHEEP—Continue scarcer, and under a good demand a further advance was gained. Eastern and local buyers competed for the few on sale, and prices were firm at $3.50@4.00 for poor to common, at $4.25@4.50 for medium, and at $4.75@5.40 for good to choice.

LUMBER.

THURSDAY EVENING, May 15.

The receipts were very large this morning, upwards of 50 cargoes being in; but there was a large attendance of buyers also, and the market ruled active and firm throughout the day. Joist and scantling advanced, selling at $10.25@10.50, and good boards and strips at $15.00@16.00; common mixed to fair boards at $10.25@12.50; lath at $2.50; shingles "A" at $3.00. The market closed steady at these prices, with several cargoes left over. Following are the sales: Cargo schr Regulator (Mann's Mill), from Muskegon, 125 m common boards and strips at $12.00; Jenny Lind (White, Glover & Co.'s mill), from Grand Haven, 100 m boards and strips at $16.00; Gladiator (Rietz mill), from Manistee, 150 m joists and scantling at $12.50; Arab (Robey's mill), from Ludington, 130 m mixed at $10.25 for 2-inch, and $11.50 for inch; Annie Sherman, from Clay Banks, 700 shingles at $3.00; G. Ellen, from Clay Banks, 900 m A shingles at $3.00; Helen Blood, from Whitehall, 81 m ft inch common at $12.00; 24 m ft short fence stuff at $10.00; 62 m lath at $2.50, mill tally; Wolverine, from Grand Haven, 178 mill run lumber at $15.00, 35 m lath at $2.50; Kearsage, Torrent & Ducey Mill, from Muskegon, 155 m boards and strips at $12.50, 4 m pickets at $10.00; 65 m lath at $2.50; Scomiller, from E. Torrent's mill, Muskegon, 200 m lath at $2.50, 45 m common mixed at $10.25 for 2-inch, and $11.00 for inch; White Oak, from Manistee, 140 m joist and scantling at $10.50; Michielo, from Manistee, 140 m joist and scantling at $10.50; Gipsey, from Manistee, 115 m joists, scantling, and edge boards, at $10.25; S. G. Andrew, from Manistee, 170 m joists and scantling and edge bds at $10.25; Lavinda, from Manistee, 125 m joists and scantling at $10.37½; Millard, from Ludington, 39 m inch at $12.00; 65 m joists and scantling at $10.25; Walhalla, from Manistee, 115 m joists and scantling at $10.50; bark City of Milwaukee, from Sheboygan, 350 m boards at $17.00; Pilgrim, from Ludington, 15 m inch at $11.00; 120 m joists and scantling at $10.25; Kate Howard, from Ludington, 15 m inch at $11.00; 80 m 2-inch at $10.25; Wright, from Ludington, 120 m joists and scantling at $10.25; B. E. Wade, from Manistee, 140 m joists and scantling at $10.50; Raleigh, from Manistee, 140 m joists and scantling at $10.25; Tempo, from Manistee, 135 m do at $10.37½; Dan Hayes, from Manistee, 150 m do at $10.25.

FREIGHTS.

Manistee, $3.00@3.25; Ludington, $3.00; Muskegon, $2.50; Oconto, $3.75@4.00; Menominee, $3.00; Pentwater, $2.75@3.00; White Lake, $2.75; Grand Haven, $2.50.

AT THE YARDS.

Trade continues fairly active. Common flooring, dressed, second, is a trifle lower, otherwise there was no change. Hardwood is in good request at the prices given below. Following are the quotations, the inside prices on common grades being for green lumber:

First clear	$52.00 @55.00
Second clear, 1 inch to 2 inch	47.00 @50.00
Third clear, 1 inch	38.00 @40.00
Third clear, thick	45.00
First and second clear flooring, together, rough	40.00 @42.00
First and second clear siding, together	23.00 @24.00
Common siding	20.00 @22.00
Common flooring, dressed, first	34.00 @36.00
Common flooring, dressed, second	28.00 @30.00
Wagon-box boards, selected, 14 inches and upward	37.00 @40.00
A stock boards	37.00 @40.00
B stock boards	28.00 @30.00
C stock boards	16.00 @20.00
Common boards	13.00 @15.00
Joist, scantling, small timber, etc., 16 feet and under	13.00 @14.00
Fencing	13.00 @14.00
Joist and scantling, 18 to 24 feet	15.00 @20.00
Pickets, square	14.00 @15.00
Pickets, flat	13.00 @15.00
Cedar posts, split	14.00 @18.00
Cedar posts, round	17.00 @25.00
Lath	3.25 @ 3.50
Lath, on track	2.75 @ 3.00
No. 1 sawed shingles	1.50 @ 2.00
A or Star	3.50 @ 3.75
Shingles on track	3.12½@ 3.25
No. 1 sawed	1.25 @ 1.50

Three dollars per car to be added when transferred, which charge follows the shingles.

Thickness—Five shingles to be two inches in thickness.

Length—Sixteen inches.

HARDWOOD.

Black-Walnut — Counters, $100.00@150.00; clear, $65.00@75.00; common, $40.00@50.00; cull, $30.00@35.00; flooring, $50.00@60.00.

Ash—Clear, $30.00@40.00; common, $20.00@25.00; cull, $12.00@18.00; flooring, $30.00@40.00.

Oak—Clear, $30.00@40.00; common, $20.00@25.00; cull, $12.00@18.00.

Hickory—Clear, $35.00@45.00; common, $25.00@35.00; cull, $12.00@18.00.

Maple—Clear, $30.00@40.00; common, $20.00@30.00; cull, $10.00@15.00.

Butternut—Clear, $50.00@60.00; common, $25.00@35.00.

Cherry—Clear, $50.00@60.00; common, $25.00@35.00; cull, $12.00@18.00.

Whitewood—Clear, $30.00@40.00; common, $20.00@30.00; cull, $10.00@15.00.

Wagon Stock—Hickory axles, per set, $1.00@1.50; wagon poles, each, 45@55c; box boards, $35.00@40.00.

The shipment of lumber from Bay City on Saturday amounted to nearly 7,000,000 feet—being the largest day's shipment in the memory of the oldest inhabitant. The cash value of the lumber shipped was $139,000.—*Detroit Tribune.*

MARINE.

PORT OF CHICAGO.

ARRIVED............May 15.

Scow Blackhawk, Hamlin, 105 m lumber.
Schr Clayton Belle, Cleveland, 526 tons coal.
Schr Lena Johnson, Green Bay, 140 m lumber, 600 m shingles.
Scow Coaster, Saugatuck, 60 m lumber.
Schr Hattie Earl, Saugatuck, 90 m lumber.
Scow D. G. Wright, Ludington, 120 m lumber.
Schr Pilgrim, Ludington, 150 m lumber.
Schr Arab, Ludington, 140 m lumber.
Schr Cecelia, Ludington, 150 m lumber.
Schr Sinai, Ludington, 120 m lumber.
Brig Gladiator, Manistee, 140 m lumber.
Schr Raleigh, Manistee, 150 m lumber.
Schr J. A. Holmes, Manistee, 120 m lumber.
Schr S. G. Andrews, Manistee, 160 m lumber.
Schr B. F. Wade, Manistee, 150 m lumber.
Schr Whirlwind, Manistee, 113 m lumber.
Schr C. D. Johnson, Manistee, 170 m lumber.
Schr Lavinda, Manistee, 120 m lumber.
Schr El Tempo, Manistee, 160 m lumber.
Schr Gipsey, Manistee, 140 m lumber.
Schr J. H. Stranch, Manistee, 140 m lumber.
Schr J. B. Newland, Manistee, 160 m lumber.
Schr E. Scoville, Muskegon, 110 m lumber, 20 m lath.
Barge City of Grand Haven, Muskegon, 220 m lumber.
Prop Annie Laura, Muskegon, 215 m lumber.
Barge Wolverine, Grand Haven, 190 m lumber.
Barge Mary Amanda, Grand Haven, 190 m lumber.
Schr Jenny Lind, Grand Haven, 110 m lumber.
Schr Lizzie Throop, Grand Haven, 80 cds wood.
Schr J. P. Ward, White Lake, 85 m lumber.
Schr Tuscola, White Lake, 4,000 oak ties.
Schr H. Blood, White Lake, 125 m lumber.
Schr Coral, Duck Lake, 100 m lumber, 12 m lath.
Schr K. E. Howard, Ludington, 100 m lumber.
Schr R. J. Sanborn, Pentwater, 4,000 ties.
Schr Mosell, Menominee, 210 m lumber, 40 m lath.
Scow Trio, Saugatuck, 70 m lumber.
Scow Lady Dufferin, Goderich, Ca., 244,224 ft lumber, 150 brls pork.
Scow Reciprocity, Menominee, 200 m lumber, 20 m lath.
Scow City of Milwaukee, Cheboygan, 304 m lumber.
Scow Meditator, Oswego, 400 tons coal.
Schr Kitty Grant, Saugatuck, 80 m lumber, 60 m lath.
Schr C. Hanson, White Lake, 130 m lumber.
Schr F. L. Danforth, Erie, 1,100 tons coal.
Schr John Bean Jr., White River, 140 m lumber.
Schr J. R. Roberts, Grand Haven, 75 m lumber, 10 m lath.
Schr F. B. Gardner, Buffalo, 400 m lumber.
Schr Red Wing, Buffalo, 1,218 tons coal.
Schr Bridgewater, Buffalo, 749 tons coal.
Schr Lucerne, Buffalo, 1,100 tons coal.
Bark C. J. Wells, Buffalo, 950 tons coal.
Bark Parana, Buffalo, 725 tons coal.
Schr J. G. Munster, Buffalo, 1,000 tons coal.
Schr City of the Straits, Buffalo, 678 tons coal.
Schr D. Newhall, Muskegon, 125 m lumber.
Schr John Tibbets, Muskegon, 140 m lumber.
Schr D. R. Owen, Muskegon, 2,500 railroad ties.
Scow Dan Hays, Manistee, 130 m lumber.
Schr Michelson, Manistee, 130 m lumber.
Scow Cousin Mary, South Haven, 65 cds bark.
Schr Four Brothers, Davis' Pier, 2,200 railroad ties.
Schr Sardinia, Manistee, 140 m lumber.
Schr Truman Moss, Manistee, 210 m lumber.
Schr Mary, Muskegon, 150 m lumber.
Schr Annie Mulvey, Goderich, 2,347 brls salt, and sundries.
Schr R. B. Hibbard, Ludington, 100 m lumber, 18 cds wood.
Scow Champion, South Haven, 30 m lumber.
Schr Maine, Ludington, 135 m lumber, 235 m shingles.
Schr North Star, Pentwater, 120 m lumber.
Schr Cuba, Menominee, 180 m lumber, 20 m lath.
Schr Dispatch, Sturgeon Bay, 170 m lumber.

CLEARED............May 15.

Bark Golden West, Buffalo, 30,418 bu corn.
Schr J. W. Foster, Buffalo, 22,648 bu corn.
Schr City of Green Bay, Buffalo, 23,209 bu corn.
Schr J. Kilderhouse, Buffalo, 33,300 bu corn.
Schr Russian, Buffalo, 20,219 bu corn.
Bark Arabia, Kingston, 19,100 bu wheat.
Schr Amaranth, Buffalo, 18,274 bu corn.
Schr Empire State, Buffalo, 19,847 bu corn.
Schr Eveline, Kingston, 14,253 bu wheat.
Schr Trinidad, Kingston, 18,211 bu wheat.
Schr Pride of America, Kingston, 21,880 bu corn.
Prop Chicago, Buffalo, 15,000 bu corn.
Scow Kingfisher, Buffalo, 33,000 bu corn.
Prop Roanoke, Buffalo, 31,226 bu oats, 6,428 bu corn, 1,300 brls flour, 5 sacks oil cake.
Schr S. P. Ely, Buffalo, 40,030 bu corn.

LAKE FREIGHTS.

Corn to Buffalo is quoted at 5½c; wheat at 6@6½c; oats to do at 4c; wheat to Kingston at 12½c. The charters reported were the schrs Annie Vought, Ataunto, Favorite, Dick Somers, and bark Ogarita, corn to Buffalo at 5½c; bark Erastus Corning, oats to do at 4c; Col. Cook, oats to Cleveland at 4c; Mary Elizabeth, corn to Detroit at 5c; D. G. Fort, wheat to Kingston at 12½c. From Milwaukee to Buffalo, props Oneida and Java, and schrs Scotia and Tailor, wheat at 7c. Schr L. Van Valkenburg has been taken for iron ore from Escanaba to Erie at $2.70.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The new propeller De Pere, which has been built at Manitowoc the past winter by the Goodrich Transportation Company, was launched on Tuesday last, and towed by the steamer Menominee to Chicago this morning. The De Pere will receive her machinery here and then return to Manitowoc to receive the finishing touches. She is intended for both passengers and freight, and will ply between Green Bay, De Pere, and Chicago, and be ready about the 1st of July. Her dimensions are as follows: 170 feet long over all; 34 feet beam; 11 feet hold; cost about $80,000. The Company will spare no expense in making her a first-class boat in every respect. The De Pere is now laying near Munn & Scott's elevator.

—The fine new schooner Lena Johnston, of Green Bay City, is in port for the first time. Her dimensions are as follows: Length, 149 feet over all; breadth, 29 feet 3 inches; hold, 9 feet 6 inches. Tonnage, 222. She was built at Green Bay City the past winter at a cost of about $20,000. Her capacity is 17,000 bu of corn.

—The new three-masted vessel called the Lucerne, owned by N. C. Winslow, of Buffalo, came in this morning. She is of about 700 tons burden, carries 50,000 bushels of corn, and cost upward of $50,000.

—The new schr Red Wing, Capt. Woodruff, is also in port. The Red Wing was built at Tonawanda, and will carry about 40,000 bu of corn.

—Another jam in the South Branch at Eighteenth street this morning.

—The little schr Reciprocity just made the round trip between Chicago and Menominee in five days.

—The schr Cambridge has arrived at Detroit from the Sault Ste. Marie, the first sail from that port.

—The prop Arizona, which was sunk at the head of St. Clair Flats a week ago, by collision with the prop Blanchard, has been sufficiently raised on Tuesday evening to be towed to this city for the dry dock. The tug Satellite was sent for that purpose, and is expected down to-day.

—There are a large number of vessels passing here this season which have no name on their quarter, and very rarely show their burgee from the deck or aloft, rendering it well nigh impossible to ascertain their names with even a good glass. It not unfrequently happens that from forty to fifty vessels are passing here at one time in town. Those with names conspicuous are readily made out, while the other class pass unrecorded for the reasons here stated.—*Detroit Tribune.*

—A vessel called the Sandusky, of 1,000 tons burden, was launched at Gibraltar a few days since.

—The propeller Africa was launched at the Marine Railway at Kingston, Ont., on Saturday.

—Upward of seventy-five vessels of the grain fleet have already passed Detroit from Chicago, having on board something over 3,000,000 bushels of grain.

BUFFALO, May 13.—Charters reported as follows: Bark James C. King, coal to Chicago at $1.00 per ton, free; barks Nelson, Tanner, and Jessie Hoyt, coal to Milwaukee at $1.00 per ton, free; schr Collingwood, coal, Buffalo to Green Bay City at $1.00 per ton, free; schr Rainbow, coal, Erie to Milwaukee, $1.00 per ton, free; schrs C. C. Cooper, Atwater, and J. P. Marsh, coal, Erie to Chicago at $1.25 per ton, free. Reported by Capt. Tom Colling: Schr Ætna, Cooper, and Wilbur, coal, Erie to Chicago at $1.25 per ton, free; schr M. L. Collins, coal, Erie to Milwaukee at $1.00 per ton, free; schr Waneta, railroad iron to Toledo at 75c per ton, f. o. b.; schr Elm City, iron ore to Cleveland at $1.00 per ton, f. o. b.; schrs Sunrise, American Union, Mocking Bird, coal, Buffalo to Chicago at $1.00 per ton, free; schrs Lamb and Young America, coal to Detroit at 60c, free.

TO RENT.

OFFICES.

A few Very Desirable Offices are offered for rent in the Tribune Building.
Single or in suites.
With and without Vaults.
English Tile Floors throughout the Building.
Elevator running during all business hours.
These Offices are not equaled in the city.
The best for all classes of business requiring a central location. W. C. DOW,
Room 21 Tribune Building.

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CUNARD MAIL LINE.

ESTABLISHED 1840.

Steam Between New York, Boston, and Liverpool.

FROM NEW YORK:

Batavia	May 17	Russia	May 21
Calabria	May 24	Java	May 28
Parthia	May 31	Cuba	June 4

And from Boston every Tuesday.

Cabin Passage, $80, $100 and $130, Gold.

Steerage Passage, $30 currency. Passengers and freight booked to and from all parts of Europe at lowest rates. Sight Drafts on Great Britain, Ireland, and the Continent.
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Sailing twice a week from New York, and carrying passengers to all parts of Great Britain, Ireland, Continental Europe, and the Mediterranean. Cabin from $65; Steerage, British and Irish ports east, $30; west, $33. Continental ports same as other regular lines. All payable in U. S. currency. Apply for full information at the Company's offices, No. 7 Bowling Green, New York, and N. E. corner LaSalle and Madison-sts., Chicago.
HENDERSON BROTHERS, Agents.

STATE LINE STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

NEW YORK AND GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, BELFAST AND LONDONDERRY.

These elegant new steamers will sail from State Line Pier, Fulton Ferry, Brooklyn, N. Y., as as follows:
PENNSYLVANIA, 2,500 tons........Wednesday, May 7.
GEORGIA, 2,500 tons........Wednesday, June 4.
VIRGINIA, 2,500 tons........Wednesday, June 18.
Fortnightly thereafter. AUSTIN BALDWIN & CO., Agents, 72 Broadway, N. Y.
Steerage office, 45 Broadway, N. Y.

MEDICAL CARDS.

DR. C. BIGELOW

CONFIDENTIAL PHYSICIAN, 464 State-st., Chicago. It is well known by all readers of the papers, that Dr. C. Bigelow is the oldest established physician in Chicago. Science and experience have made Dr. B. the most renowned SPECIALIST of the age, honored by the press, esteemed of the highest medical attainments by all the medical institutes of the day, having devoted TWENTY YEARS OF HIS LIFE in perfecting remedies that will cure positively all cases of CHRONIC AND SPECIAL DISEASES in both sexes. CONSULTATION FREE. SEPARATE PARLORS for ladies and gentlemen. Call. CORRESPONDENCE CONFIDENTIAL. Address all letters, with stamps, to Dr. C. BIGELOW, No. 464 State-st.

COBURN
Medical Institute,

175 and 177 South Clark-st., corner Monroe, Chicago, founded and conducted by Dr. J. C. Coburn, for the treatment and cure of all forms of chronic and special diseases in both sexes. This Institute is unquestionably the most extensive in this country for the treatment of disease. Dr. Coburn is a regular graduate of medicine, and has three diplomas from the best colleges in the world, and has had more experience in the treatment of private diseases than any physician in Chicago. Young men who require a physician never fail to find speedy relief and a permanent cure at the hands of Dr. Coburn. Send two stamps for his books on male and female diseases to any address, in sealed envelopes. Address letters, Dr. J. C. COBURN, 175 and 177 South Clark-st., Chicago. All confidential. Office hours: 9 a. m. to 8 p. m.; Sunday, 3 to 4 p. m.

DR. A. G. OLIN,

183 South Clark-st., Chicago, the longest engaged and most successful Specialist in the treatment of all private, chronic, and nervous diseases in both sexes. Send two stamps for Medical Treatise. Full information. Consultation free. Correspondence confidential. Separate rooms for ladies and gentlemen. Board, attendance, etc.

PRESCRIPTION FREE

For the speedy cure of Nervous Debility, Early Decay, and the whole train of gloomy attendants, Loss of Memory, Energy, &c. Any druggist has the ingredients. Address DR. HILTON & CO., Cincinnati, Ohio.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—LOT, NORTHWEST FULTON AND ST. John's-place, one block from Union Park, 50x120; will subdivide; builders can buy without down payment; $110 per foot.
Two brick stores on Taylor-st. and Western-av.; living rooms above; $6,000 and $5,000.
Southeast corner Wabash-av. and Twenty-ninth-st., house and lot, 25x125, 10 rooms, $13,000.
794 Wabash-av., 2-story frame and lot, 25x190, $7,500.
80 North Carpenter-st., house and lot, 24x125, 17 rooms, $4,000 cash; rents for $900; a decided bargain.
69 Honore-st., brick house, 2-story and basement, swell front, 10 rooms, east front; complete in all of its appointments; good frame barn, $9,500. Desirable neighborhood, house new; best bargain on the market.
J. W. HEDENBERG, Room 4, 99 East Madison-st.

FOR SALE—GOOD LOTS ON THE FOLLOWING streets: State, Burnside, Butterfield, Arnold, Garfield, Hanover, Butler, Wallace, Summer, Winter, Murray, and Halsted; also on Wentworth, Shurtleff, Portland and Stewart-avs; also on Alexander, Twenty-fourth, Twenty-sixth, Twenty-seventh, Twenty-eighth, Napoleon, Twenty-ninth, Earl, Thirtieth, Haven, Thirty-first, Thirty-second, Thirty-third, Thirty-fifth, Thirty-sixth, Thirty-seventh, Fontaine, and Thirty-eighth-sts. Title perfect. Warranty deeds. A very small payment down, five years' time, 6 per cent interest. No agency business. Apply to owner, ALBERT CRANE, 272 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—I HAVE A LARGE LIST OF UNIMproved property to sell, and would invite any parties wishing to purchase to call and investigate before buying. G. B. GRIFFIN, 132 Madison-st., corner Clark.

FOR SALE—ONE AND A HALF STORY FRAME cottage, including lot on Thirty-second-st., just east of Wallace. Small payment down; balance in monthly payments; 5 years' time. Water on premises and convenient to cars. Apply to FRED. P. FISHER, 144 LaSalle-st., basement.

FOR SALE—MY LATE RESIDENCE, NO. 260 Warren-av., brick, 14 rooms, all modern improvements; warmed by steam; brick barn. This is a very desirable place, and will be sold on favorable terms. Immediate possession. Carpets fitted to rooms sold with the house. Apply at my office, No. 156 Washington-st., or present residence, 232 Warren-av., corner Robey-st. GEORGE SCOVILLE.

FOR SALE—OR LEASE—AT A BARGAIN, 100 feet corner of Van Buren and Sherman-sts.; south front. Inquire 125 South Clark-st. in bank.

FOR SALE—GREATEST BARGAIN ON RECORD—$2,500. Small neat cottage, picket fence, two fine lots; 722 Fourth-st., next to corner Oakley; to-day only terms. R. G. GOODWILLIE, 133 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE—2 NEW STONE-FRONT HOUSES ON Park-av., 1½ blocks west of Union Park, very cheap; will be ready for occupation 1st May. Apply to H. FOWLER, 162 East Washington-st.

FOR SALE—THE BEST AND CHEAPEST LOTS ON West Side, fronting on Division, Leavitt, and Sheboygan-sts., near Wicker Park. Good neighborhood; lots 124 feet deep, with sidewalks and city water. Price, $800, $750, and $1,000. Terms, one-third cash. Warrantee deeds and abstracts of title. A reduction on first cash payment; if required, to those who build this spring. Inquire of F. ARNOLD & CO., Greenebaum's Bank, No. 76 Fifth-av.

FOR SALE—LOTS, $450 AND $500, EASY TERMS. Lots inside of the old city limits, near street cars and omnibus line; high ground; title perfect. Call and let us take you to see them. A. G. STOREY & SON, 145 South Clark-st., Room 3, and 287 Milwaukee-av.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—OCTAGON-FRONT BRICK residence, 3 stories and basement, 10 rooms, lot 20 feet front; excellent location; West Side; $9,500. HENRY WALLER, JR., 86 East Washington-st., Room 4.

FOR SALE—1½-STORY COTTAGE AND LOT, CONvenient to Madison-st. cars, $3,800; cottage and lot, Butterfield-st., near Egan-av., $2,600. HENRY WALLER, JR., 86 East Washington-st., Room 4.

FOR SALE—LOT 1125 FEET ON THIRTY-FOURTH-st., east of alley, south front, very cheap. CURTIS & KELLOGG, Rooms 4 and 6, Central Union Block.

FOR SALE—LOTS BETWEEN NORTHWESTERN Car Shops and Central Park, inside city limits, $600 each; easy terms. PHINNEY & LOMBARD, 153 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—STORE, WITH HOUSE OVER IT, ON West Madison-st., lot 24x125 to alley; price, $5,500, $1,500 cash, balance long time. J. S. GOULD, 119 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—30 ACRES ON RIVERSIDE BOULEvard, between "Sturgis farm and Atwood's;" good location for a stopping-place on the drive. We are authorized to sell this property under the market. W. D. KERFOOT & CO., 90 East Washington-st.

FOR SALE—46¼ FEET NORTHWEST CORNER OF Indiana-av., and Forty-ninth-st., cheap.
10 or 5 acres, southeast corner of Ashland-av. and Forty-ninth-st. Very cheap.
I will sell the above described property, with little cash, balance at the end of five years at low rate of interest. NELSON TAOMASSON, Room 5, Honore Block.

FOR SALE—LOTS SLAUGHTERED FOR CASH—Lots on Hamilton-av., near Monroe-st., only $1,375, to-day. R. G. GOODWILLIE, 133 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE—RESIDENCE LOTS ON PAULINA-st. and Hermitage-av., South of Harrison-st. Terms easy. E. C. WALLER, 86 East Washington-st.

FOR SALE—LOTS FOR MANUFACTURING PURposes in the district south of Twenty-second-st., having unequaled dock facilities and track connections with all railroads entering the city. Manufacturers about selecting new sites will find it to their interest to call and examine. Terms reasonable. S. J. WALKER, 88 East Washington-st.

FOR SALE—36 ACRES ADJOINING THE STOCK Yards, having both river and railroad facilities. Well adapted for packing houses or subdivision. This property is offered at a bargain, and will advance rapidly in value. W. D. KERFOOT & CO., 90 East Washington-st.

FOR SALE—COTTAGE WITH FINISHED BASEment, 306 Thirty-third-st., 7 good rooms. This is a bargain. Inquire on premises.

FOR SALE—TO BUILDERS AND CONTRACTORS—I have 150 feet a short distance from Court-House, which I will sell or lease on long time; will sell without any cash payment, if wanted; will furnish 20 per cent of the cost of improvement. Address Q 99, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—AN EXCELLENT FRAME HOUSE ON Robey-st., between Jackson and Van Buren, twelve rooms, all modern improvements, unincumbered; lot 30 feet, east front. Price, $6,500, one-fourth cash balance 1, 2, and 3 years, 8 per cent. BLANCHARD BROTHERS, 153 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—BY J. P. PIERSON, 124 DEARBORN-st., Room 6: Acre property at and near the parks and boulevards of the South, West, and North Divisions, in tracts of from 5 to 40 acres.
An elegant marble front residence, east front, very desirable, cor. of State-st. and south of Fourteenth. Price very low if taken this week, or will exchange for good improved or unimproved Chicago or suburban property. An elegant residence in Brooklyn, New York; house first-class; good stable and carriage-house; ground large and well improved; will assume incumbrance on property here if desired.

FOR SALE—BUY, BUY, BUY—$2,200 WILL TAKE IT—New brick cottage and lot, 305 Butterfield-st.; if secured to-day, easy terms. R. G. GOODWILLIE, 133 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—TO CLOSE ESTATE OF Granville Kimball, deceased, house 125 Wabash-av., 3-story and basement, large brick barn, with lot 30 foot front, full depth to an alley. P. A. BROWN & D. HORTON, Real Estate Agents, Room 6 and 7, 150 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—NEW BRICK DWELLING ON VAN Buren-st., east of Robey, complete in every respect; can be had at a bargain if taken at once; go and look at it. MEAD & COE, 153 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—25 FEET ON VAN BUREN-ST., EAST of Hoyne, at $500 under the market value. MEAD & COE, 153 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—125 FT. ON WEST RANDOLPH-ST., east of Sheldon-st.; would exchange for improved property.
40 ft. on Fulton-st., east of Ashland-av.
48 ft. on Jackson-st., east of Center-av.
75 ft. on Paulina-st., north of VanBuren.
MEAD & COE, 153 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—75 FEET, WABASH-AV., NEAR THIRty-fourth-st., east front; only $2,500 cash, balance time, at $140 a foot, for this week only. HENRY L. HILL, 164 LaSalle-st., basement.

FOR SALE—50 FEET, MICHIGAN-AV., NEAR Thirty-sixth-st., east front, at $125 a foot front; part time. HENRY L. HILL, 164 LaSalle-st., basement.

FOR SALE—LOT ON WEST HARRISON-ST., north front, between Oakley and Western-avs. P. A. BROWN & D. HORTON, 150 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—TWO-STORY HOUSE, CONTAINING 12 rooms, with lot 50x180, east front, on Prairie-av., in first-class neighborhood; house is furnished complete; will sell with or without furniture; good barn, etc. P. A. BROWN & D. HORTON, 150 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—2 NEW 5-ROOM COTTAGES AT PARK Grove; price, $1,000, on monthly payments of $25. RHODES & CLARKE, 151 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—LOTS ON PRAIRIE-AV., NORTH OF Thirty-fifth-st., at $90 per foot; also, on Indiana-av., near Thirty-fifth-st., at $100 per foot. J. H. KEELER, 165 Clark-st., corner Madison.

FOR SALE—WE OFFER FOR A FEW DAYS only the following bargains in North Side property:
24x150, North Clark-st., near Elm, east front, $250 per foot.
80x111 ft, north front, Oak-st., near Rush, $125 per ft.
46x80 ft, west front, Dearborn-st., near Huron, $180 per foot.
87½x110 ft, east front, on LaSalle-st., $180 per foot.
84x150 ft, Dayton-st., near Webster-av., $1,500.
B. F. CLARK & CO., Room 4, 132 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—ONLY $300—HURRY, YOU WILL LOSE it—House, 5 rooms, and barn, and all fences, near Madison and Aberdeen-sts., to be removed immediately. R. G. GOODWILLIE, 133 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE—SPLENDID LOT CORNER INDIANA-av. and Thirtieth-st., on long time, cheap. Three lots, just south of Stock Yards, near Halsted-st., at less than land is worth by the acre. HENRY F. GEORGE, 39 Clark-st.

FOR SALE—ELEGANT MARBLE HOUSES, Prairie-av, $18,000, long time, $500 down.
Michigan-av., $18,000, long time, $1,000 down.
Indiana-av., $11,500, $2,000 down.
West Van Buren-st., $10,000, $2,500 down.
Ellis Park, $12,000, ¼ down, long time.
S. MEARS, 200 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—A NEW TWO-STORY AND BASEMENT brick house, with all modern improvements, lot 25x125, on Indiana-av.; can give immediate possession; offered cheap; terms easy. P. A. BROWN & D. HORTON, Real Estate Agents, 150 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—TO INVESTORS AND BUILDERS. The choicest and most available residence lots, south of and adjoining the city limits, fronting on South Park and Oakwood Boulevards, and on Vincennes and Egandale. Will be sold in lots to suit, at low prices and on very liberal terms. Title perfect. J. ESAIAS WARREN, 15 Chamber of Commerce.

FOR SALE—THE PRESENT "TREMONT HOUSE," corner Congress-st. and Michigan-av., 61x122 feet, with heating and cooking apparatus. It is in perfect order. It has the finest location in the city for a family hotel, and, as it is now offered at much less than cost, it cannot fail to prove a most productive investment. Title perfect. It is the best bargain of the kind ever offered in this market. J. ESAIAS WARREN, sole and exclusive agent, 15 Chamber of Commerce.

FOR SALE—WHO TAKES IT? CHOICE LOT ON Fulton-st., near Leavitt; $1,500, if taken to-day. R. G. GOODWILLIE, 133 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE—BY REES, PEIRCE & CO., 99 DEARborn-st., Lot 29, Sec. 16, T. 38, R. 14, adjoining the Fort Wayne Railway, and having a frontage of upwards of 1,300 feet on the boulevard.

FOR SALE—160 FT. ON MICHIGAN-AV., NEAR Forty-second-st.; ¼ cash and balance in 5 years, at 7 per cent; an eligable building lot on very easy terms, in good neighborhood, with sidewalks, etc. S. E. GROSS, Room 15 Major Block, 145 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—A FINE 2-STORY FRAME HOUSE, barn, etc., on Washington-st., near Leavitt; lot 60x125. A very nice cottage of 7 rooms, with closets, etc., on Walnut-st., near Leavitt; lot 56x125; $4,500; we offer this for a few days only; a very good investment. HILL & BLISS, 94 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—ON 4 AND 10 YEARS' TIME, CHOICE boulevard and Hyde Park property; also, West Side property, cheap. JOSIAH H. BISSELL, 45 Bryan Block.

FOR SALE—20 ACRES ON FULLERTON-AV., JUST west of the new railroad (Milwaukee & St. Paul). D. WILLIAMS, 125 South Clark-st., Room 11.

FOR SALE—5 ACRES CORNER FORTY-SEVENTH-st. and Western-av. MEAD & COE, 153 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—BARGAINS, BARGAINS—2 FINE LOTS on DeKalb-st., near Southwestern-av.; $900 each; easy terms. R. G. GOODWILLIE, 133 West Madison-st.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—CHOICE LOT, CANAL TIME—JACKson-st., near corner Wood; south front; 24x125; only $2,500; this week. R. G. GOODWILLIE, 133 West Madison-st.

SUBURBAN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—CHOICE SUBURBAN LOTS ON THE Milwaukee Railway, six miles distant, and twenty minutes' ride, in Clybourn's Addition to Ravenswood. These lots are laid out 50x152 feet on 80 feet streets, and will be sold upon easy terms, at from $500 to $700 per lot. The facilities for access to and from the city—the desirability of the land—it being high and thoroughly drained—the proximity to first-class improvements, churches, schools, and society, commend this property as the best at the price now in the market.
Comparison challenged! The attention of the industrious—the thrifty—the cautious—is called to these lots as sites for homesteads or investments.
Call, for a printed abstract and plot, upon ROBERT GREER, 84 LaSalle-st., Room 2.

FOR SALE—BEAUTIFUL HOME AT HYDE Park, near lake and depot, large grounds, offered at a bargain, terms easy.
House and lot 50x150, near hotel and Hyde Park depot, east front, good barn, gas in house, $10,000.
Several houses at Hyde Park, for $4,000 to $16,000, and choice lots at Egandale. ULRICH & BOND, 87 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—55 ACRES AT WASHINGTON Heights, covered with trees, near depot, divided by Prospect-av., offered at a bargain, subdivided into lots.
Several lots 25x125, east of Stony Island boulevard, high land, terms easy, near Seventy-first and Seventy-fifth-sts.
Several lots in Westfall's Subdivision, offered at a bargain.
20 acres at $1,500 per acre, west of Cornell.
ULRICH & BOND, 87 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—ACRE PROPERTY—75 ACRES ON West Madison-st., near Austin. ABELL & HOTCHKISS, 142 LaSalle-st., Room 43.

FOR SALE—ACRES—TWENTY ACRES, TEN acres, five acres or two and a half acres, suburban, $350 per acre; fine tillable land, on line of new railroad to be laid this season. Will double in value before December. ABELL & HOTCHKISS, 142 LaSalle-st., Room 43.

FOR SALE—25 LOTS, ALL OR PART ON ASHland-av., north of Fifty-fifth-st. Boulevard, at a bargain for half cash. Address S 63, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—5-ACRE LOTS—A SUBDIVISION OF a 500-acre farm, well improved, good, dry prairie soil; adjoining Hobart, on Fort Wayne Railroad, 32 miles from Chicago; $35 per acre, payable $10 monthly. J. EARLE, owner. Office days, Friday and Monday, Room 3, basement 153 Monroe-st.

FOR SALE—40 ACRES OF EXCELLENT LAND adjoining Blue Island. Inquire of R. F. McCLINTOCK, Blue Island, Ill.

FOR SALE—AT A BARGAIN—BY GOLDEN & FRESHWATERS, 83 South Clark-st., Room 14:
40 acres in Sec. 11, 38, 13. 20 acres in Sec. 15, 38, 13.
10 acres in Sec. 22, 38, 13. 10 acres in Sec. 17, 38, 14.
6 acres in Sec. 15, 38, 13. 5 acres in Sec. 1, 38, 13.

FOR SALE—80 ACRES IN SEC. 5, 37, 12, IN TOWN of Worth; 80 acres in Sec. 25, 38, 12, in town of Lyons, by WILLIAM PRICK, 133 Madison-st., Room 5.

FOR SALE—AUSTIN—ELEGANT LOTS ON THE ridge, on graveled and sewered street. Only a few left. C. E. CRAFTS, 54 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—WEST FORTY-EIGHTH-ST., DEPOT at C. & N. W. car-shops, lots and blocks on easy terms and help to build. C. E. CRAFTS, 54 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—CHOICE BUILDING LOTS ON SMALL monthly payments; also acre property for subdivision, between Riverside and Hinsdale, on C., B. & Q. R. R., by LYMAN & DODGE, Real Estate and General Insurance Agents, 144 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—FINE RESIDENCES IN HYDE PARK, from $7,000 to $40,000; also, fine building lots in best locations. Will take parties wishing to buy to look at property on short notice. S. L. UNDERWOOD, 89 Madison-st.

FOR SALE—TWO-STORY HOUSE AND LARGE barn, lot 45x161, suitable for residence or store; Park-Side, near Cornell. Call at Room 16, 70 East Madison-st.

FOR SALE—CAPITALISTS, ATTENTION—FIFTY-five acres, centrally located near depot, west of track, high ground with trees, subdivided into 141 lots; offered at a great bargain for entire property. Will sell 20 acres west of Prospect-av., or 35 acres east of track. ULRICH & BOND, 87 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—AT HINSDALE, 200 OR 400 FEET WITHin a block of the depot, fronting park; a choice lot for a residence; frequent trains and cheap fare. H. O. MOREY, 77 Clark-st.

FOR SALE—AT WASHINGTON HEIGHTS, STORE and house of 8 rooms, lot 50x175, on Main-st.; a bargain.
House of 4 rooms, new, near crossing.
House of 5 rooms, new, easy terms.
Acre property and lots in all parts of the town.
Call, and go down and see them.
W. W. WATSON, 202 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—AT ENGLEWOOD—WE ARE PREpared to furnish money and build to order 30, 40, or 50 houses upon our lands, in the most improved part of this growing suburb. HULBURD & CO., 208 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—BUY, WHILE YOU CAN, 5 OR 10 acres on Fifty-fifth-st. Boulevard, near Halsted-st. HULBURD & CO., 208 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—AT ENGLEWOOD, $3,200, COTTAGE and lot, one-fourth cash, balance $30 per month; save your rent and secure this at once. HULBURD & CO., 208 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—ACRE PROPERTY AT WASHington Heights; there is money in it. J. H. KEELER, 165 Clark-st., corner Madison.

FOR SALE—FIVE ACRES, SOUTH OF AND near Brighton, suitable for immediate subdivision. HENRY F. GEORGE, 39 Clark-st.

FOR SALE—10 ACRES AT RIVER FOREST, ½ mile west of Oak Park, 2 blocks from depot, on track N. W. R. R. J. W. HEDENBERG, Room 4, 99 East Madison-st.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—A LUXURIOUS COUNTRY SEAT IN Michigan, of 1,100 acres, with lake, residences, fountains, mills, etc., fitted up for a retired gentleman of fortune and leisure. Value, $150,000.
A splendid first-class stock, dairy, and fruit farm of 1,100 acres, near the above; $86,000.
New brick residence, 12 rooms, at Highland Park, $14,000.
Marble-front residence, 15 rooms, on University place, (worth $15,000), $13,000.
Stock and dairy farm of 240 acres near Elgin, Ill., $10,500.
Neat dwelling at Highland Park, very low, $4,000.
Call from 2 to 4 p. m., at Room 29 Tribune Building.

FOR SALE—DR. HENSHALL'S CHARMING RESidence at Oconomowoc, Wis., known as Sunnybrook, on Lake Fowler, Tudor, Gothic brick house, 40x40 ft., 16 rooms; all modern improvements; brick stable and carriage house; all necessary outbuildings; eight acres. Apply to Dr. J. A. HENSHALL, Oconomowoc, Wis. Refer to Gen. Anson Stager, S. D. Kimbark, Esq., H. H. Shufeldt, Esq., Chicago.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

WANTED—ACRES! ACRES! ACRES!—WE HAVE constant inquiries for acre property; can make quick sales at good prices. JACOB C. MAGILL, 81 and 83 South Clark-st.

WANTED—HOUSE AND LOT, OR VACANT ground, on West Side. Will give some cash or assume incumbrance, balance in cheap acre property south of city. TRUESDELL & BROWN, 175 West Madison-st.

WANTED—BUILDING LOTS IN THE NORTH DIvision; also on South State-st. JACOB C. MAGILL, 81 and 83 Clark-st.

WANTED—TO BUY BY A CASH CUSTOMER, A 2-story frame or brick house on the South Side, south to Thirty-second-st.; price, $10,000. Apply to W. H. SAMPSON & CO., 144 LaSalle-st., Otis Block.

WANTED—A LOT ON WEST SIDE, INSIDE OR near fire limits; also, houses and lots to sell for the owners. B. SMITH, 188 Madison-st., Room 4.

WANTED—FOR A CUSTOMER, A LOT AND house of 6 or 8 rooms on South or West Side; small payment down, balance monthly. MRS. E. M. RANSFORD, 167 East Madison-st.

WANTED—TO BUY A HOUSE AND LOT IN GOOD location; worth from $4,000 to $6,000; terms, $1,000 cash; balance Irving Park lots at their value. Address S 60, Tribune office.

FINANCIAL.

FOR SALE—$2,000 TO $3,600, ADJUSTED CLAIMS against the Lamar Insurance Company. Address X 83, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—AT A LIBERAL DISCOUNT, A CLAIM against the Fourth National Bank for $5,675, for money deposited; now in suit; no defense, either in law or equity. Inquire at office, 60 Bryan Block, 170 LaSalle-st.

MONEY LOANED ON CITY REAL ESTATE, IN sums to suit; also on houses on leased ground. B. GROSSMAN, Room 13, 178 State-st.

MONEY ADVANCED AT LASSEN'S LOAN office; late Jacobs & Co., on diamonds, watches, and other valuables. 177 Clark-st., corner of Monroe, Room 6.

TO LOAN—MONEY IN SUMS, $1,000 OR MORE on city real estate or improved Illinois farms. B. L. PEASE, 79 West Madison-st.

TO LOAN—MONEY ON WAREHOUSE RECEIPTS, houses on leased lots, furniture, and other good collaterals. JAS. B. STOREY, 84 and 86 LaSalle-st., Room 25.

TO LOAN—$2,000 ON IMPROVED CITY PROPERty, South Side preferred. PHINNEY & LOMBARD, 153 LaSalle-st.

TO LOAN—$5,500 (IN HAND)—UPON STRICTLY first-class improved central property. ORRIN B. SMITH, Room 4, Tribune Building.

WE HAVE FUNDS ON HAND, TO LOAN ON REAL estate. We buy and sell real estate, commercial paper, bonds, stocks, local securities, and do a general financial business. J. C. McCORD & CO., 109 Dearborn-st., Portland Block.

WE HAVE $20,000 TO LOAN ON INSIDE CITY property at interest 10 per cent semi-annually. WISNER & TALLMAN, 133 West Madison-st.

WANTED—TO LOAN—$4,000 ON UNIMPROVED property worth $12,000; will pay 10 and 5 commissions. Address L 2, Tribune office.

$8,000 TO LOAN—ON FIRST-CLASS REAL estate security, for three or five years, at 10 per cent interest. This amount will not be divided. BRYAN LATHROP, 13 Exchange Building.

$10,000 TO LOAN AT 10 PER CENT ON INside property. Good applications for large sums wanted. A. S. PALMER, JR., 94 Washington-st.

$12,000 10 PER CENT SCHOOL BONDS—FOR sale. Application for the above bonds of $1,000 each, with coupons for interest, payable semi-annually at the Merchants' Savings Loan and Trust Company in Chicago, will be received by the School Directors of Geneva, Kane County, Ill. Address C. B. DODSON, President.

$15,000 WANTED FOR SIX MONTHS, AT 10 per cent per annum; unquestioned paper with first-class local stocks as collateral. Address C 74, Tribune office.

AGENTS WANTED.

AGENTS WANTED—EVERYWHERE, IMMEDIately. Hewitt fluting, polishing, and band-iron combined; patented 1873. Flutes any length; cheapest and most perfect iron; selling fast. Room 15, 179 East Madison-st.

AGENTS WANTED—EVERYWHERE, $10 A DAY easily made, and $20 watch given to agents selling $100 worth of goods that pay 200 per cent profit on capital. Samples free. MERRILL & CO., 25 West Lake-st.

AGENTS WANTED—100 GOOD CANVASSERS IMmediately to sell new and staple goods at retail and wholesale. Particulars free. C. M. LININGTON, 177 East Madison-st., Room 10, Chicago.

AGENTS WANTED—TO SELL OUR NEW BUTton-Hole Cutter and Needle-Threading Thimble. Agents clear $20 per day. 99 East Madison-st., Room 5.

AGENTS WANTED—TO BOOK AGENTS—NOW ready, new and additional inducements. New way of running subscription books. Agents selling thousands. More agents, male and female, wanted. Address Union Publishing Company, 238 Wabash-av., Chicago.

AGENTS WANTED—TO KNOW THAT CHAS. Heck, wholesale dealer in books and prize packages, has removed to 138 East Quincy-st.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

West Side.

11 AND 13 SOUTH GREEN-ST.—NICELY FURNISHed rooms, single or double, with first-class board; also, day board.

24 BISHOP-COURT, SECOND DOOR FROM MADison-st.—One large room, for gentleman and wife or two gentlemen, with first-class board; also, one single room; good table; desirable location.

35 WALNUT-ST., 1 BLOCK NORTH OF UNION Park—A pleasant front room with first-class board to gentleman and wife, or single gentlemen; 6 o'clock dinner.

44 SOUTH MORGAN-ST.—A FEW VERY NICE rooms with board, near Washington-st. One or two day boarders can be accommodated with first-class meals.

63 GRANGER-ST., FIRST FLOOR—FURNISHED front room, and board, for one or two gentlemen, in a good German family; references exchanged.

96 ASHLAND-AV., CORNER MONROE-ST.—ONE or two elegantly furnished rooms to rent with board.

151 SOUTH SANGAMON-ST.—PLEASANT FURnished room with board, suitable for gentleman and wife, or two gentlemen; barn to rent.

207½ WALNUT-ST., HALF A BLOCK FROM cars—To rent with board, two unfurnished rooms; one furnished for married or single gentlemen, or ladies, with reference.

216 FULTON-ST., CORNER OF PEORIA—TO rent, a furnished room with all modern improvements, with good board to man and wife, or two gentlemen.

230 WEST WASHINGTON-ST.—AN ELEGANTly-furnished front room, with board. Price reasonable. Day boarders accommodated.

362 WEST HARRISON-ST.—NICE FRONT ROOM, with first-class board; private family.

396 WEST RANDOLPH-ST.—BOARD IN A PRIvate family, with nicely-furnished single room, for single gentleman.

426 WEST VAN BUREN-ST., CORNER OF Throop—Very pleasant elegantly furnished rooms with first-class board, in brick house, modern improvements. A few day boarders.

546 WEST WASHINGTON-ST.—BOARD AND room with large closet, suitable for gentleman and his wife; modern improvements; private family.

633 WEST ADAMS-ST.—TWO OR THREE rooms, en suite or single. South front and modern conveniences.

A HANDSOMELY FURNISHED SUITE OF ROOMS to rent with board to a gent and wife in a private family, on West Washington-st., near Oakley; only first-class parties need address. O 44, Tribune office.

ELEGANTLY FURNISHED BED AND SITTING room, with first-class board in an English family for gentleman and wife, or two single gentlemen, on West Side, near Union Park, 2 blocks from cars. Terms reasonable. Address C 44, Tribune office.

JOHNSTONE HOUSE, 114 AND 116 WEST MADison-st.—Everything first-class; terms $2 per day; table board $5 per week.

WEST SIDE, 2 MINUTES FROM STREET CARS—Two gents wanted to board, in a respectable family of four; good table, no hash; terms moderate, but prompt. Address M 9, Tribune office.

South Side.

3 EIGHTEENTH-ST., NEAR THE LAKE—FURnished or unfurnished room, with board, suitable for gentleman and wife; location pleasant.

43 HUBBARD-COURT—NEW BOARDING-HOUSE; first-class board, with rooms, $4 to $5.50 per week, with use of piano; day board, $4.

135 TWENTY-NINTH-ST.—ROOMS, EN SUITE or single. Six o'clock dinners.

285 MICHIGAN-AV.—LARGE HANDSOMELY furnished second-story front room, overlooking the lake, with board; also room for single gentleman.

447 WABASH-AV.—ONE NICELY FURNISHED room with first-class board.

494 WABASH-AV.—NICE ROOMS, SINGLE OR en suite, with first-class board; also day board. A good barn to rent cheap.

508 WABASH-AV.—PERSONS DESIRING A pleasant and quiet home will find elegantly furnished rooms with board at above number. Also day boarders accommodated at moderate prices. Table first-class. References exchanged.

532 WABASH-AV.—A SUITE OF FRONT ROOMS, with closets, hot and cold water, &c. Also, other desirable rooms, with board.

599 WABASH-AV.—TWO GENTLEMEN AND wives, or single gentlemen, may obtain desirable and newly furnished rooms, with excellent board; house has modern improvements. References required.

609 WABASH-AV.—A HANDSOME FRONT room; also single room; with first-class table-board; also, 10 day boarders accommodated.

609 WABASH-AV.—2 FRONT ROOMS, WITH first-class board, in elegant marble house. Two day boarders accommodated.

774 MICHIGAN-AV.—A DESIRABLE SUITE OF furnished front rooms to rent with board; also, one other furnished room, suitable for gentleman and wife, or two single gentlemen, two doors south Twenty-second-st.

LARGE FRONT ROOM, OR 2 ROOMS ON SECOND floor unfurnished, except carpets, to rent with board. Vincennes-av., near Douglas-place; modern house. Address E A, Carrier 43.

North Side.

208 SEDGWICK-ST., 2 BLOCKS SOUTH OF DIvision-st.—Nicely-furnished rooms, airy and pleasant, with board, for single men, at $5 a week. Give us a call and see for yourselves.

BOARD WANTED.

BOARD—A NICELY-FURNISHED ROOM, WITH board, in a private family for one or two young gentlemen; location convenient to Archer-av. cars or Halsted-st. 'bus line. Address, stating terms, location, etc., etc., O 45, Tribune office.

BOARD—BY TWO YOUNG MEN, WITH STABLE room for horse and buggy, on Green, Peoria, or Sangamon-st., south of Madison. Private family preferred. Address C 80, Tribune office.

BOARD—AND LODGING, OR LODGING, BY A young gentleman, in a strictly private family. Address EDWARD SCHULTZ, 6 South Sheldon-st.

BOARD—BY A GENTLEMAN AND LADY, A SUITE of front rooms, with board, located near Twenty-second-st., where there are few or no other boarders. Address 134 Twenty-second-st.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

AMES ALEXANDER—PLEASE CALL FOR YOUR horse and wagon, which was in possession of Frank Sanders, and pay charges. FREDERICK FULLER.

AS OUR REMARKS IN YESTERDAY'S TRIBUNE made so many of the fellows squeal who peddle horses on the street, we take it all back, as a man just informs us he sold one a year ago in this way, and was as sound as any horse, except a slight lameness in the off hind leg, and a very little bit wind-broken, and positively swears he has not been stolen. BRADLEY & WILLS, Sale Stables, 261 and 263 State-st.

A FINE ASSORTMENT OF CARRIAGES, PHAEtons, buggies, etc., of most approved styles, at low prices. 237 State-st. P. L. SMITH.

A GREAT VARIETY OF FINE ROCKAWAYS, barouches, phaetons, top and open buggies, just received at 27 and 29 South Clinton-st. H. B. HILL.

A SPLENDID FAMILY MARE; WEIGHS ABOUT 1,100; perfectly sound; not afraid of cars. Address O 87, Tribune office.

BETWEEN 8 AND 9 O'CLOCK THIS MORNING will receive two car-loads of fresh nice horses. At noon will lead out some 20 head that are sold, which will make room for others who want their stock disposed of. On hand one pair of A No. 1 mules. BRADLEY & WILLS, 261 and 263 State-st.

FOR SALE—THE CELEBRATED FRENCH STALlion Lion Heart, just imported from Canada. He is a dappled gray, stands 16 hands high, weighs about 1,350 pounds; he is a good style of a horse, and is to be seen at CROSSMAN'S livery stable, Randolph-st., near Union Park. Any person wanting such a horse had better see him at once, as he is only going to remain in the city a few days.

FOR SALE—LIGHT AND HEAVY EXPRESS and delivery wagons of all kinds; also, one second-hand express wagon, at 261 South Canal-st.

FOR SALE—$425 WILL BUY A MATCHED, STYLish pair of carriage horses. JAS. B. STOREY, 84 and 86 LaSalle-st., Room 25.

FOR SALE—TWO DRAFT HORSES, TWO EXpress horses, one buggy horse; would exchange latter for smaller horse, weighing from 800 to 900 lbs. Apply at coal office, 188 South Canal-st.

FOR SALE—TWO BUSINESS RIGS, TEN NEW buggies, one coupee rockaway, double and single harness, some business horses, etc. WHEELER & COOK, corner Michigan-av. and Monroe-st.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—ONE LIGHT DOG-CART, ALmost new, made by Brewster; one phaeton, top over back seat; one extension top phaeton; one light rockaway; three sets of single harness. Can be seen at Wren's new stable, corner of Twenty-sixth-st. and Cottage Grove-av.

FOR SALE—TWO TOP AND ONE OPEN BUGGY, one set single harness, all cheap. OSCAR FIELD, 42 and 44 Congress-st.

FOR SALE—A FINE ASSORTMENT OF CLARences, landaus, phaetons, buggies, omnibuses, and several second-hand carriages. A. B. CLARK & CO., 402 and 404 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE—SIX VERY STYLISH FAST STEPping gentleman's driving horses, among them a pair of dapple grays. Will be sold cheap, or exchanged for other horses. Any one buying for the Eastern market would find it to their advantage to call and see them at No. 100 West Monroe-st.

FOR SALE—A YOUNG, COAL BLACK MARE, sound, kind, and free from any blemish whatever; half-sister to one of the best mares in the West; has no record against her. Can haul two men in a buggy as fast as they want to go. JOHN BLISS, Oconomowoc, Wis.

HORSE WANTED—ANY ONE HAVING A GOOD sound horse not over 8 years old, suitable for an express wagon, to sell at a bargain can find a purchaser by applying at 114 West Randolph-st.

PASTURAGE—FINE PASTURAGE AND ABUNdance of water, near city. C. H. BECKWITH & SONS, South Water and Dearborn-sts.

PRETTY, LIGHT TEAM FOR SALE, JET BLACK. Lady can drive them; not afraid of cars; splendidly matched. Address C 87, Tribune office.

WANTED—A GOOD MAN TO DRIVE AN EXpress; one well acquainted with the city. Inquire 234 State-st., before 8:30 a. m.

WANTED—A GOOD WORK TEAM, HARNESS, and wagon as first payment on a nice cottage and lot on South Side. HOLMES & RICH, 15 Exchange Building.

WANTED—TO BUY A GOOD SECOND-HAND spring truck that will carry about fifty hundred; one with patent wheels preferred. Will give a liberal price for a good one. Address C 81, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO PURCHASE A GOOD BUGGY horse and harness cheap for cash, or will trade a good South Side lot or first-class jewelry. 133 North Wood-st.

WANTED—GOOD SIZED HORSES AND MARES, at Patrick's Livery Stables, 762 and 764 Michigan-av. E. PATRICK.

BUILDING MATERIAL.

FOR SALE—1,000,000 COMMON BRICK, 500,000 pressed; bottom prices. M. D. FLEHERTY, Room 12, 188 East Madison-st.

FOR SALE—20 M INDIANA FRONT BRICK, SUperior quality; also 80 m common. E. A. CONGDON, 15 Major Block.

STRAYED OR STOLEN.

STRAYED—OR STOLEN FROM 80 LIBERTY-ST., a dark brown mare; a white spot on the forehead and stiff in the fore feet. Reward for return to above.

STRAYED—A SMALL RED COW, GIVING MILK; horns turn in; L branded on right hip; liberal reward given. WARREN SPRINGER, 83 North Clinton.

TO LEASE.

TO LEASE—DOCK LOT 150 FEET ON RIVER, just north of Twenty-second-st. bridge, and now occupied by Daniel Bogle as a coal-yard. Apply in basement, northeast corner of Madison and Dearborn-sts.

TO RENT—HOUSES.

TO RENT—BY WM. H. SAMPSON & CO., REAL Estate and Renting Agency, 144 LaSalle-st., Otis Block:
182 Rebecca-st., near Halsted, 10 rooms and water; rent $45 per month.
Upper part of brick house on May-st., near Madison, 8 rooms and bath-room; $50 per month.
Cottage 1018 Cottage Grove, 7 rooms, $25 per month.
488 West Tyler-st., 2-story and basement brick house, 12 rooms.
?? West Tyler-st., 11 rooms.
New house on Madison-st., near Leavitt, 14 rooms.
404 West Tyler-st., brick house, 10 rooms, $75 month.
Apply to WM. H. SAMPSON & CO., 144 LaSalle-st.

TO RENT—BY GOODRIDGE & STOKES, HOUSE Agents, Washington and Desplaines-sts.:
No. 13 Union-st., cottage, 8 rooms, in nice order, reasonable rent to responsible party.
No. 182 North May-st., brick house, 12 rooms, $60.
No. 182 Rebecca-st., house, 11 rooms, $45.
Houses and rooms in various locations.
Houses rented and rents collected.

TO RENT—HOUSES IN GOOD LOCATIONS cheap to good tenants. JACOB C. MAGILL, 81 and 83 South Clark-st.

TO RENT—TWO-STORY AND BASEMENT BRICK houses Nos. 2, 4, 6, 8, 10, and 12 Johnson-place, near Vincennes-av., 9 rooms each; rent reasonable. Apply to WM. H. SAMPSON & CO., 144 LaSalle-st., Otis Block.

TO RENT—2-STORY AND BASEMENT BRICK houses Nos. 45, 47, and 49 Langley-st., 10 rooms each; modern improvements; rent reasonable. Apply to WM. H. SAMPSON & CO., 144 LaSalle-st., Otis Block.

TO RENT—HOUSES 24, 26, 28, AND 30 THIRTY-seventh-st., between Lake and Ellis-avs., south front, 2-story frame, 10 rooms, good repair; reasonable rent. S. E. WELLS, 120 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—NO. 37 TWENTY-FIFTH-ST., AT $1,300 per annum; marble front house, 12 rooms, bath, etc., handsomely finished, and very desirable. Will be rented to May 1, 1874, or will sell. FRED. L. FAKE & CO., 38 Washington-st.

TO RENT—ON TWENTY-FOURTH-ST., TO A small private family, a furnished brick residence; possession given the 15th, to a responsible party only. For particulars call at 33 Thirtieth-st. Furnace, and all modern conveniences.

TO RENT—OR FOR SALE—GOOD HOUSES ON Adams and Jackson-sts., east of California-av. (lake water.) Inquire 1021 Jackson-st.

TO RENT—NEW 8-ROOM HOUSE, IN FINE order; good neighborhood; $35. C. W. DEAN, 135 South Clark-st., Room 18.

TO RENT—2-STORY HOUSE, 267 HUBBARD-ST., of 8 rooms, with large garden, being completely repaired. W. WALLER, No. 3, 326 State-st.

TO RENT—759 MICHIGAN-AV., 3-STORY DWELLing of 14 rooms; furniture to rent; a good location for first-class boarding. E. O. GARRABRANT, Woodruff Hotel.

TO RENT—NO. 191 ELLIS-AV.—3-STORY AND basement stone-front; water and gas; bath-room, and very near horse and steam cars. Three good houses at Hyde Park, near steam-cars. Inquire of ULRICH & BOND, 87 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—A NEW BRICK HOUSE, ALL MODERN improvements, on Thirty-sixth-st., near Michigan-av. Two new houses, Nos. 562 and 564 West Monroe-st. House of 11 rooms, all furnished, Park-av., corner Robey-st. Brick house, No. 73 Honore-st., 12 rooms. No. 1058 Michigan-av., 9 rooms. SNYDER & LEE, 15 Nixon Building, northeast corner Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

TO RENT—MARBLE FRONT HOUSE ON WABASH-av. near Twenty-third-st. O. V. FRITSCH & CO., 81 and 83 South Clark-st.

TO RENT—HOTEL CONTAINING 64 ROOMS OVER 226 and 228 South Clark-st.; also a store and basement. S. E. HAVEN, Room 10, 124 South Clark-st.

TO RENT—NEW AND IN COMPLETE ORDER, stone-front and modern improvements, 11 rooms, 664 and 668 Monroe-st. English basement. Three stories and cellar, 11 rooms, 100 Wood-st. Ten rooms and good barn at 114 Aberdeen-st. Nine rooms 659 Monroe-st. For terms call at 618 Monroe-st.

TO RENT—THREE-STORY AND BASEMENT stone front residence, 71 Rush-st., 12 rooms, modern improvements. Apply to WM. H. SAMPSON & CO., 144 LaSalle-st., Otis Block.

TO RENT—359 CALUMET-AV., TWO STORIES, 6 rooms each. Suitable for two small families.

TO RENT—TWO-STORY FRAME HOUSE, WITH brick basement, on Langley-av., near Thirty-eighth-st. Completely furnished. Rent $1,200 a year. Apply to WM. H. SAMPSON & CO., 144 LaSalle-st., Otis Block.

TO RENT—$25 PER MONTH, STORE AND FOUR rooms.
$25 per month, house on Langley-av.; new.
$45 per month, 10-room house one block from cars.
$50 per month, store and 4 rooms, corner. By W. W. WATSON, 202 LaSalle-st.

TO RENT—3-STORY, BASEMENT, AND SUB-CELlar marble front house, all modern improvements, including furnace, No. 530 West Washington-st. Apply at No. 257 West Randolph-st. for terms.

TO RENT—2-STORY AND BASEMENT DWELLING, 10 rooms, with stable, on Rebecca-st., near Blue Island-av. horse cars; price, $40 per month; owner desires to board with parties. GIBSON & HOSMER, 116 East Randolph-st.

TO RENT—HOTEL ON THE CORNER OF FIFTH-av. and Adams-st., containing 65 rooms, including bath room, water closets, laundry, hot and cold water. Apply to owner on the premises.

TO RENT—HOUSE NO. 15 GREEN-ST., NEAR Washington-st., 11 rooms and garret; gas and water. Inquire at 11 South Green-st., or at STAIR, HIRSH & CO.'S, 19 West Randolph-st.

TO RENT—COTTAGE HOUSE, FURNISHED OR unfurnished, on Langley-av. Inquire of D. LITTLE, United States Hotel, Cottage Grove-av. and Thirty-first-st.

Suburban.

TO RENT—A FINE LARGE HOUSE AND LOT AT Glencoe, near the lake shore, 18 miles from Chicago, 4 minutes' walk from depot; situation high and healthful; schools, church; neighborhood and surroundings delightful; cars to Chicago for the year for $40; will sell cheap. Inquire of F. W. NEWHALL, corner Lake and Canal-sts.

TO RENT—THROUGH THE SUMMER, A PLEASant home, neatly furnished, in Geneva, with carriage, horse, stable, small fruits, etc. Inquire, for particulars, of C. PATTEN, Esq., Geneva, Kane Co., Ill.

TO RENT—FURNISHED HOUSE IN HIGHLAND Park; 10 rooms, a good barn, 1½ acres land, fruit-trees, shrubbery, and seven minutes' walk from depot. SNYDER & LEE, 15 Nixon Building, northeast corner Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

TO RENT—ROOMS.

TO RENT—FURNISHED ROOMS, WITH GAS AND closets, at No. 543 State-st.

TO RENT—A HANDSOMELY FURNISHED FRONT room, two windows, suitable for two gents, at 524 Wabash-av., corner Congress-st. Apply at store, 391 South State-st.

TO RENT—FURNISHED AND UNFURNISHED room, with or without board; bath-room, hot and cold water, &c. 49 South Carpenter-st.

TO RENT—FURNISHED SUITE OF ROOMS; ALSO, single rooms; will furnish gas and keep rooms in order. 1032½ Wabash-av., between Twenty-third and Twenty-fourth-sts.

TO RENT—FURNISHED ROOMS FOR GENTLEmen only. 248 West Madison-st., corner Sangamon.

TO RENT—ROOMS SUITABLE FOR HOUSEKEEPing for a small family. Call at 114 South Green-st.

TO RENT—TWO LARGE ROOMS OVER-LOOKING the lake; elegantly furnished. Apply, with references, at 388 Chicago-av., east of Clark-st.

TO RENT—SEVERAL ELEGANT ROOMS AND A brick barn, on reasonable terms to parties with references. Apply or address 980 Indiana-av.

TO RENT—FURNISHED FRONT ROOM. APPLY at 49 Hubbard-court, or of BATES, 343½ South State.

TO RENT—ELEGANT ROOMS, EN SUITE OR single, in marble front, 797 Wabash-av.; furnished or unfurnished, with attendance.

TO RENT—FURNISHED FRONT PARLOR AND bedroom; board convenient; cars pass the door. 735 West Lake-st. References required.

TO RENT—PART OF FURNISHED HOUSE TO gentleman and wife for light housekeeping; or second-story front suite, to gentleman and wife, without board. Inquire at 77 Twenty-fourth-st.

TO RENT—SINGLE FRONT BED-ROOM, FURnished, without board, 248 South Green-st., left hand bell; references required.

TO RENT—3 ROOMS IN NEW HOUSE; WATER, gas, bath, &c.; reasonable to a suitable family. Inquire on premises 897 South Dearborn, near Thirty-first-st.

TO RENT—A SECOND-STORY BACK ROOM finely furnished, 749 Michigan-av.

TO RENT—THE UPPER PART OF 223 WEST RANdolph-st.; 6 rooms, closets, and pantry.

TO RENT—FURNISHED ROOMS—FRONT PARLOR and side room, at 84 South Morgan-st., with or without board.

TO RENT—2 HANDSOME UNFURNISHED PARlors to man and wife, without board, at 638 West Washington-st.

TO RENT—A FEW FURNISHED ROOMS; $12, $15, $20, and $25. 40 East Harrison-st., opposite Post-Office.

TO RENT—4 NICE ROOMS, PANTRY, AND CLOSets, with water; just calcimined; two doors from street-cars. Apply on premises, 133 South Wood-st.

TO RENT—FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHED suite of front rooms; also, one large room, for gentlemen only. 170 South Sangamon-st.

TO RENT—ROOMS, FURNISHED OR UNFURnished, en suite or single, with or without board, at No. 30 Aberdeen-st.

TO RENT—THOSE DESIRING FIRST-CLASS AND elegantly furnished rooms, by the day, week, or month, can secure them at Williams Block, 85 South Dearborn-st.

WANTED—TO RENT.

WANTED—TO RENT—TWO OR THREE FURnished rooms for light housekeeping; West Side, south of Madison-st., and east of Union Park. Address, giving price and location, L 95, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—A FURNISHED OR UNfurnished room, with use of bath-room, by a single gentleman; South Side, between Eighteenth and Twenty-fourth-sts., east of State; private family preferred. Address S 65, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—2 OR 3 ROOMS FOR HOUSEkeeping, South or West Side, and within 15 or 20 minutes' ride of Court-House; will pay from $10 to $15 per month. Address C 88, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—AT ONCE—A COTTAGE-house of 7 or 8 rooms (and barn, if possible), on or about Thirtieth-st., east of State. See Mr. SILVA, of Clarke, Layton & Co., 120 LaSalle-st.

WANTED—TO RENT—A FURNISHED (OR PARTly) house of 10 to 15 rooms by a careful tenant, the owners to board with family for rent or part of same. (West Side.) Address, stating location and terms, L 7, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—BY AN AMERICAN FAMIly of three, neat cottage or lower part of house, in good location, 1½ miles from Washington and Wabash-av. Address H D, 387 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—AT REASONABLE PRICES, CERTIfied copies of original abstracts from United States down in Robertson's Subdivision Lower South Park, University Subdivision at Douglas Place, Hale's Subdivision in Margaret Johnson's Subdivision, Sherman & Ayres' Subdivision, and Canal Trustee's Subdivision 33, 39, 14 in Sheldon & Parker's, the Archer, C. H. Walker's, United States Bank Addition, and Sherman's Subdivisions, all in 33, 39, 14; and Hopkins' Subdivision 3, 39, 14. You can save money by giving me a call. ORRIN B. SMITH, Room 4, Tribune Building.

FOR SALE—WIRE CLOTH, WHOLESALE AND retail. WM. & A. W. WHEELER, 315 State-st.

FOR SALE—A LARGE QUANTITY OF RUBBER and leather belting and hose (new), at less than half price. PHIL. F. SCANLAN, No. 220 West Washington-st.

FOR SALE—A LARGE SIZE SAFE, FOR CASH; OR will exchange for real estate. 132 LaSalle-st., Room 7.

CLAIRVOYANTS.

DR. MATHEW AND MADAM MAYNARD, BUSIness and Medical Mediums. 155 West Madison-st.

TO RENT—STORES, OFFICES, &c.

TO RENT—BY GOODRIDGE & STOKES, HOUSE Agents, corner Washington and Desplaines-sts.:
Store No. 83 West Madison-st., cheap to responsible party.
Stores Nos. 30, 32, 34 and 36 South Canal-st., with basement, also, 2d, 3d and 4th floors, will rent separate.
Fine rooms over the Prairie State Bank, corner Washington and Desplaines-sts., suitable for Halls or Lodges.
Store No. 218 West Randolph-st.

TO RENT—SECOND, THIRD, AND FOURTH floors, with power and elevator, 148 Clark-st., near Madison. Apply at SCHWEIZER'S Coffee-House.

TO RENT—FIRST-CLASS OFFICES, NORTHWEST corner of LaSalle and Adams-sts. R. SCHLOESSER, basement, 210 LaSalle-st.

TO RENT—HALF A LARGE STORE AND BASEment, one of the best stands on South Water-st.; only responsible parties need answer, with full particulars, business, etc. C 67, Tribune office.

TO RENT—DESK-ROOM AT 173 CLARK-ST., CORner Monroe, office No. 9; terms very low; good light; entrance from both streets.

TO RENT—THE STORE 94 KINZIE-ST., REAR entrance from Wells-st. depot. Apply on the premises.

TO RENT—DOCK PROPERTY EMPIRE SLIP, Twelfth-st. Inquire of P. SCHUTTLER, 45 West Monroe-st.

TO RENT—STORE AND LIVING ROOMS 172 COTtage Grove-av., and fixtures for sale; rent $25 per month.

TO RENT—A HALL 25x175, WITH PLATE GLASS front, corner West Madison and Curtis-sts., suitable for library or art gallery; would divide into offices. A splendid chance for a first-class dentist. Inquire 227 West Madison-st., up-stairs.

TO RENT—DESK-ROOM; USE OF VAULT AND private consultation room, at $15 per month. Room 4, Tribune Building.

TO RENT—VERY DESIRABLE STORE, NO. 52 West Madison-st., suitable for dry goods; also 4 rooms to be rented with or without the store. Apply to WM. H. SAMPSON & CO., 144 LaSalle-st., Otis Block.

TO RENT—GOOD STORE, 337 WEST MADISON-st., with plate glass front; reasonable rent. Apply to WM. H. SAMPSON & CO., 144 LaSalle-st., Otis Block.

TO RENT—FLOUR AND FEED STORE, 614 COTtage Grove-av., corner Douglas-place.

TO RENT—VERY DESIRABLE BRICK STORE, 323 West Madison-st., formerly occupied by Carson, Pirie & Co. Apply to WM. H. SAMPSON & CO., 144 LaSalle-st., Otis Block.

TO RENT—ELEGANT STORE SOUTHEAST CORner of Clark and Monroe-sts. Apply to WM. H. SAMPSON & CO., 144 LaSalle-st., Otis Block.

TO RENT—100X200, ON NORTH HALSTED-ST., south of Addison, running through to the dummy road. For sale at a great bargain. Apply to WM. H. SAMPSON & CO., 144 LaSalle-st., Otis Block.

TO RENT—LARGE LOFTS OVER CORNER OF Lake and Market-sts., in Garrett Building. Apply to O. LUNT, Room 8, Methodist Church Block.

TO RENT—A STORE, WITH A GOOD CELLAR, 48 feet deep, 207 South Halsted-st. Inquire at 205.

MACHINERY.

A LOT OF FIRST-CLASS MACHINERY FOR SALE. One 20-inch lathe, with chucks, face plates and small tools, complete; one small engine lathe, complete, Ames make; one 8-inch swing engine lathe; two hand lathes; one 5-foot iron planer, one iron shear, 4 feet capacity; one rolling mill; one pitlathe head, and a variety of chucks, drills, etc. Apply to W. H. KING, at the Central Warehouse, southwest corner Rush and Kinzie-sts.

COMBINED PLANER AND MATCHERS; FARRAR surfacers; resawing machines; saw arbors. W. A. JAMES, ROCHE & SPENCER, 273 and 275 South Canal-st.

ENGINE-LATHES—OVER FIFTY IN STOCK AND more on the way from the East; any one wanting an engine lathe had best see us. W. A. JAMES, ROCHE & SPENCER, 275 South Canal-st.

FOR SALE—LINSEED OR COTTON SEED OIL Machinery. Twelve upright presses, and five cakes each, with hydraulic pumps of suitable capacity to work same. Two pairs of the largest and most approved Mill stones ever brought to this country, with scales, tanks, trucks, etc., all complete and capable of turning out 3,000 gallons per day. For sale upon reasonable terms. For further particulars, address Box 128, New York P. O.

IRON PLANERS, NEW AND SECOND HAND; bolt-cutters; drills; leather belting. W. A. JAMES, ROCHE & SPENCER, 275 South Canal-st.

SECOND-HAND PORTABLE ENGINES, ONE 8, one 10-horse power, for sale cheap. W. A. JAMES, ROCHE & SPENCER.

STATIONARY ENGINES, ALL SIZES, WITH boilers, for sale by W. A. JAMES, ROCHE & SPENCER, 275 South Canal-st.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

A SPLENDID OPENING FOR A BATH-ROOM OR trunk business. Apply to Pekin Tea Company, 376 State-st.

A BILLIARD HALL ON PUBLIC THOROUGHfare, doing good business, cheap for cash. J. H. BEVERLEY, 132 LaSalle-st.

BINDERY FOR SALE—OR TO RENT—LOCATION 100 miles from Chicago. Inquire of CULVER, PAGE, HOYNE & CO., 118 and 120 Monroe-st.

BOOT AND SHOE STORE FOR SALE BY J. E. Kimball, 126 Dearborn-st. Small select stock in inventory; easy terms. Also splendid grocery store. Other good openings. Call and investigate.

FOR SALE—DR. SAPP'S ELECTRO-THERMAL Bath Cure, at Cleveland, Ohio. Ill health the reason for selling. A splendid opportunity. Business well established.

I HAVE A NEW IMPROVEMENT IN BURNING KERosene oil for cooking purposes; it does not cost over ½ cent per hour; it is perfectly safe, and I will guarantee to cook a meal, broil steak, make coffee, as quick as any stove, at one-tenth the cost. Parties with capital can make a fortune by establishing themselves in any city. Can be seen in practical operation. Call, or address Room 22 Kuhns' Hotel, Dearborn-st., between Madison and Monroe.

ONE-THIRD INTEREST IN ONE OF THE BEST water-power flouring-mills in Nebraska for sale to a good miller; well located, and doing a very profitable business. Capital required, $7,500. D. HARRY HAMMER, Attorney, 186 and 188 Madison-st.

SALOON AND FIXTURES, NORTHWEST CORNER Kinzie and Ada-sts., for sale. Inquire on premises. P. DUNDON.

SALOON AND FIXTURES, 103 WEST TWELFTH-st., for sale. Inquire on premises. C. P. CUMMINS.

STOCK, LEASE, AND FIXTURES OF A FIRST-class millinery store, or exchange for house and lot. 205 South Halsted-st.

THE MOST CENTRALLY SITUATED HOTEL IN the city, now doing a large and profitable business, will be sold for $6,000, half cash, balance to suit. M. C. BALDWIN & CO., 84 and 86 LaSalle-st., Room 24.

THE BEST MERCHANTS' LUNCH AND DINING-room, with sample-room attached, in Chicago, for sale (dining daily 200 to 225); is offered at a bargain, or to a competent party who can take charge, would rather sell an interest, present owner being engaged in other business. Address D, care Cook, Coburn & Co., Chicago.

TO A PARTY HAVING $2,000 OR $3,000 AN OPportunity is offered to purchase a light manufacturing business, with a trade already established. Two or three good commission agencies for well known goods may be had with the above. Address X 75, Tribune office.

$800 WILL BUY A FIRST-CLASS ICE-CREAM and oyster saloon, including bar, liquors, all stock on hand, fixtures, seven marble-top tables, etc.; cheap rent, with lease from one to five years. Inquire of T. BOURGOIN, northwest corner Washington and Clark-sts., Court-House Square, or at place, No. 61 Milwaukee-av.

TO EXCHANGE.

TO EXCHANGE—HOUSE AND LOT ON VAN Buren-st. for inside property and cash; 48x100 on May-st., near Twenty-second, with buildings, for house and lot; 160 acres and 320 acres in Kansas for acre property near city, or will place 320 acres as a part payment on house and lot. HILL & BLISS, 94 Dearborn-st.

TO EXCHANGE—TO CARPENTERS AND BUILDers—Wanted—materials furnished and building completed and to exchange for the same Eastern improved business property valued at $20,000; a liberal exchange will be made with building contractors. Address S 67, Tribune office.

TO EXCHANGE—463x125 FEET ON LOOMIS-ST., near Madison, to exchange for a farm. By D. COLE & SON, Real Estate Agents, 128 West Madison-st.

TO EXCHANGE—HOUSE AND LOT, OR INSIDE lots, for suburban lots; will assume incumbrance. B. SMITH, 188 Madison-st., Room 4.

TO EXCHANGE—OR FOR SALE—AT MAYWOOD—New house, with 10 lots; great bargain, either for cash or trade. Kuhns' Hotel, Colorado.

WANTED—TO EXCHANGE A FIRST-CLASS GOLD watch and chain for a horse and harness, or will pay cash. Address C 44, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO EXCHANGE $2,000 WORTH OF first-class watches and jewelry and some good South Side lots valued at $3,000, and put in $2,000 cash, for a stock of goods of any description, suitable for shipment to Colorado. Address C 84, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO TRADE FOR A STOCK OF DRY goods, notions, clothing, furnishing goods, boots and shoes, and furniture, 3 farms in Mason County, Ill., all under a good state of cultivation, near market and railroad—one farm of 115 acres, one of 244 acres, and one of 335 acres. Also a fine new dwelling house and 2 lots in the City of Peoria, Ill., with all modern improvements. The titles are perfect. All worth $50,000 cash. Will trade part or all. Address Box 1443, Peoria, Ill.

PARTNERS WANTED.

PARTNERSHIP—NORTON REDMOND FROM THIS date ceases to do business under firm name of REDMOND & CO. J. B. Redmond will continue the commission business under same name.

PARTNER WANTED—(AN ACTIVE YOUNG OR middle-aged man) in a wholesale hardware house, with a cash capital of twenty-five to forty thousand dollars, in an old-established house. Good references required. Address B, care Jas. B. Story, Nos. 84 and 86 LaSalle-st., Room 25, Chicago, Ill.

PARTNER WANTED—IN A FIRST CLASS MEAT and vegetable market; one that understands the business with a small capital preferred. 68 Western-av.

PARTNER WANTED—A GENTLEMAN WITH from $20,000 to $50,000 to join the advertiser, who has a like amount now invested in a good, well established, and very profitable cash paying business. Address X 80, Tribune office.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH $1,000 TO $2,000 cash, to enlarge a musical business. Address 77 North Clark-st.

PARTNER WANTED—IN A LONG-ESTABLISHED wholesale liquor business, for a business man, with about $2,000. This is a good chance. Address Y 94, Tribune office.

PARTNER WANTED—A MAN WITH A SMALL capital to join me in one of the best paying businesses in this city. Inquire at 211 East Madison-st.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH $1,000; BUSINESS well established; pays well; have more than one can do; must be a good business man, and ready for business at once. 127 South Clark-st., Room 35.

MUSICAL.

FOR SALE—ONE FIRST-CLASS PIANO, VERY cheap, or will exchange for a good four or six-seated carriage. Address C 86, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO EXCHANGE—A VERY VALUAble gold watch and chain for a piano of standard manufacture; will give cash boot-money in exchange for a first-class instrument. Address X 1, Tribune office.

DIVORCES.

DIVORCES OBTAINED FOR CAUSES. ALL LAW business attended to. Room 3, 347 South Clark-st.

DIVORCES—LEGALLY OBTAINED—FEE AFTER decree. Scandal avoided. Nine years' practice in the courts of Chicago. Address P. O. Box 1637.

REWARD.

REWARD—IF THE THIEF WHO STOLE MY pocket-book at the circus, Wednesday, will return papers by mail to 76 Wilson-st., he may keep the money. SHOURDS.

WANTED—MALE HELP.

Bookkeepers, Clerks, Etc.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN 16 OR 18 YEARS OF age, with good references as to character, to make himself generally useful; one who has been employed in retail grocery preferred. Address, in handwriting of applicant, GEORGE ROSSTLY, 47 Michigan-av.

WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED GERMAN DRY-goods salesman. 167 North Wells-st. L. BRAUNSCHWEIG.

Trades.

WANTED—EIGHT UPHOLSTERERS. APPLY TO COLBY & WIRTS, 282 and 284 State-st.

WANTED—FIRST-RATE MACHINISTS, LATHE and vise hands; good wages and steady employment for good steady workmen; no others need apply. MERRILL & HOUSTON IRON WORKS, manufacturers of Houston Water Wheel, Paper Machinery, etc., Beloit, Wis.

WANTED—10 FIRST-CLASS UPHOLSTERERS, immediately, at SAMPSON, GILBERT & CO., 267 and 269 Wabash-av.

WANTED—HOTEL STEWARD; ONE WHO UNderstands the business. Call Friday morning at office of Lake Forest Hotel Company, 150 LaSalle-st.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS SEWED BOOT-maker, to go to the beautiful City of Winona, Minn. High wages and constant employment. Call, for a few days, at Johnston House, corner Madison and Desplaines-sts. R. CAVENAN, JR.

WANTED—COAT, VEST, AND PANT-MAKERS; steady employment and good wages; none but the best need apply. Inquire of T. F. PHILLIPS, 12 Madison-st.

WANTED—A SINGLE MAN AS GOOD GERMAN and English job compositor, for steady situation in country newspaper office. FRANKLIN COMPANY, 150 South Clark-st., fourth floor, between 11 and 3 o'clock.

WANTED—A BOY WHO THOROUGHLY UNDERstands feeding cylinder press. Apply between 11 and 3, at FRANKLIN COMPANY, 150 South Clark-st., fourth floor.

WANTED—ONE GOOD CABINETMAKER AND two good walnut furniture finishers. Apply at 213 Monroe-st.

WANTED—A BAKER WHO UNDERSTANDS making rolls and buns; no other need apply. At the People's Bakery, 126 South Desplaines-st.

WANTED—INDIA INK WORKERS, AT NO. 170 West Madison-st.

WANTED—THREE PAINTERS AND TWO GOOD stage hands at 145 Forest-av.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN WHO HAS WORKED at tinning, at 88 South Market-st.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS BRASS POLISHER. None but those who thoroughly understand their business need apply. DANE, WESTLAKE & COVERT, 228 Lake-st.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS HORSE-SHOER, TO whom steady employment and good wages will be given; railroad fare will also be paid to Rock Island. Apply at once by letter to WALTER DANBER, Rock Island, Ill.

WANTED—THREE FIRST CLASS PANTS MAKers and two fine coat makers; none but practical workmen need apply. W. ROBERTS, Merchant Tailor, 155 Twenty-second-st.

WANTED—TAILORS; GRANGER WANTS IMMEdiately coat, pants, and vest makers; must be first-class hands; none other need apply at 128 and 130 Clark-st.

WANTED—CARRIAGE-BLACKSMITH HELPER. 371 Archer-av.

WANTED—BOY WHO UNDERSTANDS TYPE-setting, at Room 40, 168 Washington-st., at 10 o'clock to-day.

WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED TENT-MAKER, who understands making tents and wagon-covers; steady work. Apply at Government Goods Depot, 195 and 197 East Lake-st.

WANTED—MAN COOK AT INTERNATIONAL Restaurant, 82 State-st.

WANTED—PLUMBER, AT 149 ARCHER-AV.

WANTED—A GOOD BARBER AT 787 WABASH-av. THOMAS BRADY.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS BLACKSMITH FOR jobbing and repairs on buggies and light wagons. Inquire at 769 West Madison-st., between 7 and 8 a. m.

WANTED—MATTRESS-MAKER. APPLY TO HILGER, JENKINS & FAXON, 167 State-st.

WANTED—GOOD JOINERS AT MANNING & HALLS, carpenters, on alley rear of Indiana-st., off Clark.

WANTED—A STRAW HAT AND BONNET PRESSer. Apply this morning at J. C. STRAIN & CO.'S Straw Hat and Bonnet Bleachery, 250 State-st.

WANTED—SEVERAL FIRST-CLASS MACHINISTS at Gard's Machine Shop, Ashland-av., little south of Twenty-second-st.

Coachmen, Teamsters, &c.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS COACHMAN WHO would be willing to make himself generally useful. Address P. O. Box 303.

WANTED—A MAN OR A BOY TO TAKE CARE OF a horse; wages, $12 a month. Apply at 1184 Wabash-av.

WANTED—A BOY TO DRIVE HORSE AND make himself generally useful; that can read and write. No loafers need apply. 299 South State-st., WILSON.

Employment Agencies.

WANTED—500 MEN TO WORK ON RAILROADS, farms, saw-mills, tie-choppers, stone quarries, &c. For transportation and particulars, apply to CHRISTIAN & BING, No. 1 South Clark, or 101 South Canal-st.

Miscellaneous.

WANTED—A NEW YORK IMPORTING AND jobbing wine and liquor house, well and favorably known for many years, seek the services of an active young man as salesman for the Northwest. With one who has a safe and well-established trade among druggists and grocers, a liberal arrangement will be made. The best of references of past services will be required. Address IMPORTER, Post-Office Box 3891, New York.

WANTED—MEN IN EVERY TOWN, COUNTY, and State, to sell our new button-hole cutter and needle-threading thimble. Agents that wish the goods will save money and time by buying direct of the manufacturers, at 99 East Madison-st., Room 5.

WANTED—A MAN IN EVERY TOWN IN THE United States. Can make $10 to $20 per week. Send 25 cents for particulars or $1.25 for sample outfit. Address A. ALEXANDER, P. O. Box 310, Morrison, Ill.

WANTED—TWO EXPERIENCED FARM HANDS. C. H. BECKWITH, 115 South Water-st.

WANTED—A MAN TO GO TO THE SUBURBS for the summer; German or English; one who understands the care of horses and cows, and can work in a vegetable garden; must have good references. Room 19, Major Block, corner Madison and LaSalle-sts.

WANTED—A COLORED BOY AT BARBER SHOP, 51 West Randolph-st.

WANTED—8 OR 10 YOUNG MEN FOR THE CITY, and one for each town in the country, to sell Prof. Henry's non-explosive for kerosene oil. $6 a day easily made on $5 to $10 capital. A. RAY, 25 West Lake-st.

WANTED—MEN OUT OF EMPLOYMENT TO call and investigate a business paying $30 to $40 a week, easy. JONES & CO., 71 South Canal-st.

WANTED—A NEWSPAPER ADVERTISING SOlicitor, one capable of writing business notices preferred. To the right party a liberal arrangement will be made. Address O 83, Tribune office.

WANTED—CANVASSERS AND OTHERS OUT OF work, men and women. Rare inducements to make money. 178 West Washington-st., Room 4.

WANTED—FIRST-CLASS WHITE WAITERS (male) at the Gault House, Madison-st.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS ORDER AND DINNER cook; highest wages paid; also a dish-washer and scrub girl. Apply at 52 Harrison-st., near State, SMITH'S Oyster House.

WANTED—AGENTS AND CANVASSERS TO CALL at 150 State-st., second floor, and examine the new Perkins' Eureka Ruffler, for gathering ruffling, making flounces, and trimming underwear. It is adapted to all the leading sewing machines, and is acknowledged by operators to be the only perfect ruffler ever invented. O. C. CHASE, General Agent for the United States, 150 State-st.

WANTED—1 CARRIAGE-WASHER AND 2 GOOD hostlers, at Wheeler & Cook's stable, corner Michigan-av. and Monroe-st.

WANTED—FEMALE HELP.

Domestics.

WANTED—TWO SWEDE GIRLS TO GO INTO the country; one as cook and the other as second-girl. Will pay $5 per week to a good cook. Apply at 1231½ Indiana-av.

WANTED—GOOD GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSE-work; small family. 163 Vincennes-av.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL TO DO GENERAL housework in small private family. Apply at No. 15 Aberdeen-st.

WANTED—A GIRL TO COOK, WASH, AND iron for a small family. Apply at 298 Michigan-av.

WANTED—A GIRL TO COOK, WASH, AND iron; also a girl to do second work, at 115 Calumet-av.

WANTED—GIRL TO DO GENERAL HOUSEWORK. Apply at 907 Michigan-av.

WANTED—GIRL TO DO GENERAL HOUSE-work in a small family. 583 West Washington-st.

WANTED—A COMPETENT GIRL TO DO GENeral housework in a family of three, no children; good references; a good Catholic desirable. Apply at 613 Michigan-av.

WANTED—A MIDDLE-AGED WOMAN AS housekeeper for a widower. 203 North Green-st.

WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED NURSE-GIRL, one who is a good seamstress; English or Scotch preferred. Apply, between 10 a. m. and 3 p. m., at 1028 Wabash-av.

WANTED—A SWEDE, GERMAN, OR ENGLISH girl for general housework, to go to Washington Heights. Apply at 202 LaSalle-st.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL TO HELP IN THE kitchen, 98 Ashland-av.

WANTED—SERVANT GIRL; MUST BE A GOOD cook, washer, and ironer; three in family. Inquire at 1 Blue Island-av., southwest corner Harrison-st.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL FOR GENERAL housework in a small family. 130 South Morgan-st.

WANTED—FIRST-CLASS CHAMBERMAIDS, FINE ironers, bundle washer, and scrub-girls; none but girls with good references need apply; best of wages. Call Friday, Saturday, and Monday, between 10 and 1 o'clock, at the Grand Pacific Hotel, corner Clark and Jackson-sts., Room 411.

WANTED—A GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSEWORK in a private family of two persons. A good place for a good girl; no others wanted. Call, with your references, at 750 West Jackson-st., corner of Hoyne.

WANTED—A GIRL TO DO GENERAL HOUSE-work for small family, at 1405 Wabash-av. Best wages given.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL TO DO GENERAL housework in a small private family. Apply at 125 Lytle-st.

WANTED—AT 286 ILLINOIS-ST., SECOND DOOR from Rush-st., a good girl to cook, wash, and iron.

WANTED—A GIRL TO COOK, WASH, AND IRON at 345 North Franklin-st.; up-stairs.

WANTED—A GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSEWORK at 89 South Peoria-st.

WANTED—AT 78 SOUTH PEORIA-ST., GIRL TO do general housework.

WANTED—GIRL TO DO SECOND WORK AND sewing. Apply at 145 Twenty-first-st.

WANTED—AT 654 WABASH-AV., A COMPETENT girl to do kitchen work. References required.

WANTED—A GIRL FROM 12 TO 14, TO HELP take care of baby. Apply at 267 Second-st.

WANTED—AT THE IRVING HOUSE, 148 WABASH-av., one pastry cook and two laundry girls.

Milliners.

WANTED—THREE FIRST-CLASS MILLINERS, one to go to the country; good wages. Apply to D. B. FISK & CO., Wabash-av. and Washington-st.

WANTED—FEMALE HELP.

Seamstresses.

WANTED—SEWING WOMAN TO DO HEAVY sewing. BLISS & TORRY, 171 Randolph-st., manufacturers of deformity apparatus.

WANTED—20 FIRST-CLASS SHIRTMAKERS. NO others need apply. WEBBER & HARKIN, No. 159 Clark-st.

Nurses.

WANTED—A GOOD WET NURSE. INQUIRE OF R. C. LONG, Marine Bank, corner of LaSalle and Lake-sts.

Laundresses.

WANTED—TWO SHIRT-IRONERS, TWO LADIES' clothes ironers, one washer, at Broadway Laundry, 353 State-st.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS LAUNDRESS, IN A private boarding house; best of wages. Apply at 46 East Lake-st., second floor.

Employment Agencies.

WANTED—GOOD GIRLS FOR PRIVATE FAMIlies, Swedes, Norwegians, Danes, and Germans, cooks, nurse girls, general housework, at Mrs. DUSKE'S Intelligence Office, 80 Milwaukee-av.

WANTED—COOKS, LAUNDRY GIRLS, AND girls for general housework. Great Western Business Exchange, 34 Union-st., corner Washington.

WANTED—GOOD COOKS, WASHER AND IRONer, also German, Swede, or Norwegian girls for general housework in private families. MISS BARTON'S Intelligence Office, 383 State-st.

Miscellaneous.

WANTED—A DINING-ROOM GIRL, AND 1 WAITer at Clark's European Hotel, corner LaSalle and South Water-sts.

WANTED—KITCHEN GIRLS AT ANDERSON'S European Hotel, 143 Madison-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALE.

Bookkeepers, Clerks, &c.

SITUATION WANTED—AS TRAVELING AGENT for a grocery, tea, or tobacco house, or shipping clerk, assistant bookkeeper and collector; good references. Address J A, 181 South Leavitt-st.

SITUATION WANTED—IN A RESPONSIBLE REAL estate office, by a man of 8 years' experience in Chicago; reference if required. Address V 14, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—AS DRUG CLERK. WOULD prefer a country town; 5 years' experience; good reference. Address DRUGS, 227 Newberry-av.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A MAN 30 YEARS OF age, speaking French; acquainted with Canadian trade; could act as bookkeeper or salesman; no objection to the country, or would travel; city references; salary arranged after trial. Address L 57, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN OF energy and business abilities, speaking and writing English, German, and French, as an assistant bookkeeper, salesman, clerk, collector, city or traveling agent. Good city references given. Address C. K., 30 North Clark-st., first floor.

SITUATION WANTED—A YOUNG MAN WHO IS A competent bookkeeper and a good penman wishes a situation. Address Y 91, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN years old, in a retail or wholesale store. Best city references given. DRUGGIST, 14 Eldridge-court.

SITUATION WANTED—A RELIABLE MAN, WHO writes a good hand, is quick and correct at figures, experienced in bookkeeping, &c., desires employment; will go very cheap. Address S 83, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, WHO has had six years' experience in the jobbing, dry goods, importing, and commission business in New York and Philadelphia. Can give the best of references. Address Y 90, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A MAN AS SHIPping-clerk; has had experience, and can give good references. Address Y 88, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN OF temperate habits, good address, and business capacity, as clerk or salesman; has had over three years' experience as bookkeeper; is not afraid of work, and no objection to going out of the city. Address Y 100, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—WITH A WHOLESALE house, by an energetic young man, competent double entry bookkeeper; well acquainted in the city; good city references given. Will work low for a first-class house. Address X 78, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A COMPETENT DRY goods or clothing salesman; speaks Scandinavian, English, and some German. Best of references for ability and character. Address X 81, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A COMPETENT BOOKkeeper or correspondent. Apply to H. M. DUPEE & CO., 225 East Kinzie-st.

Trades.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A BOSTON CUSTOM-cutter, in Illinois, Iowa, Minnesota, or Wisconsin; will buy an interest in a good paying trade. T. F. PHILLIPS, 10 and 12 Madison-st., Chicago.

SITUATION WANTED—BY FIRST-CLASS MAchine and engine forger; have had 8 years' experience as foreman in a large shop. Address Y 82, Tribune office.

Coachmen, Teamsters, &c.

SITUATION WANTED—AS COACHMAN IN PRIvate family by a young man; never has been accustomed to drink, and understands the care of horses and carriages well; would be willing and ready at any call. S 78, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GERMAN MARRIED man as a coachman and gardener. Is well posted in the business, and can bring the very best of references. Please call or address 369 West Madison-st., in the cigar store.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, Dane, as coachman in a private family, who thoroughly understands the care of horses and carriages, and will make himself generally useful. Address O 82, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MARRIED man (German) as coachman; best of city references given. Address S 85, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A COACHMAN, WHO understands to take care of horses, and is willing to make himself useful. Please address Y 83, Tribune office.

Miscellaneous.

SITUATION WANTED—AS COMMERCIAL TRAVeler. A first-class traveling salesman, with best of city references and a large acquaintance with druggists and hardware dealers in Indiana, Illinois, and Iowa, is open to an engagement, either on commission or on a salary. Address S 75, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, DANE, in a private family, or any other kind of work; he is very well recommended. Address Y 84, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—AS ADVANCE AGENT OR Treasurer of a first-class Show, Traveling Troupe, or traveling Physician, by a man well posted in the geography of the country. Can furnish best of references, business qualifications, sobriety, &c.; also $500 cash, if necessary. Address, for 10 days, P. O. Box 148, Bellevue, Iowa.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A BOY, 17 YEARS old; can give best of reference. Address S 86, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN AS watchman. Can come well recommended. Address S 87, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE MAN, in any capacity where he can make himself useful; has had considerable experience in mercantile business. Best of references. Salary not so much an object as a steady place. Address O 2, Tribune office.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALE.

Domestics.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant girl, to do general housework or second in a private family. No. 3 Hope-st., near Blue Island-av.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG GIRL, AS nurse or second girl. Call at 511 West Madison-st. Best of reference given.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS WOman as meat and pastry cook, in a hotel. Call or address No. 127 Fourth-av.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A COMPETENT GERman girl, to do general house or second work. Apply 167 Clybourn-av.

SITUATIONS WANTED—BY TWO GOOD GIRLS, one as second girl, and the other as cook, in a small private family; can give reference from their last place. Please call for three days at 349 South May-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A COMPETENT young girl, to take care of children and do up stairs work; best of references given. Address C 85, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A COMPETENT second girl, in a respectable family; references given. Call for two days, 286 Illinois-st.

SITUATION WANTED—A YOUNG GIRL OF 16 wishes a place; is able and willing to work; can come well recommended. Can be seen at her parents' No. 663 South Jefferson-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY AN INTELLIGENT girl to do general housework in a private family. Apply at 373 West Catherine-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY RESPECTABLE GIRL in a small private family, to do general housework; can be seen at 225 Brown-st. Please call 2 days; West Side preferred.

Nurses.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A WOMAN, AS nurse in a family which goes to Europe; speaks both languages well. The best of city references given. Address MRS. C. S., grocery store, at 127 West Lake-st.

SITUATION WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED monthly nurse can be engaged by addressing or applying at 238 Carroll-st.

Seamstresses.

SITUATION WANTED—AS SEAMSTRESS IN A private family and to assist in light housework. Apply at present employers, 1224 Prairie-av.

SITUATION WANTED—LADIES WHO WISH A first-class seamstress to come to their houses to cut and fit all articles of clothing will please address, stating where I can call and see them, for one week, Y 97, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A DRESSMAKER, work by day or week; terms reasonable; can give good reference in fitting and trimming. Call or address 13 Twenty-ninth-st.

Housekeepers.

SITUATION WANTED—BY AN AMERICAN LADY, as housekeeper in a private or public house; years of experience qualifies me for the position; best of references. Apply or address, for three days, 20 Twenty-sixth-st.

Employment Agencies.

SITUATIONS WANTED—AT THE STAR EMPLOYment office, No. 5 West Madison-st., for 2 Chinamen, 1 as cigar maker and 1 as cook or waiter in private family or boarding house; can speak English; just arrived from San Francisco.

Miscellaneous.

SITUATION WANTED—HOUSE-CLEANING DONE by the day or job, on short notice. Inquire at No. 167 Fourteenth-st., up-stairs.

HOUSEHOLD GOODS.

FOR SALE—CHEAP FOR CASH, OR EXCHANGE for desirable suburban real estate, household furniture, including parlor sets, carpets, and one first-class piano, all nearly new, and in excellent condition. Inquire at office of JULIUS BAUER & CO., 260-266 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—COMPLETE FURNISHING OF A DEsirable marble front house on West Washington-st., all furniture, carpets, &c., all new; will dispose of much cheap for cash, purchaser to assume lease of house to May 1, 1874. Reason for selling, leaving for Europe. Address Y 95, Tribune office.

PERSONAL.

INFORMATION WANTED—OF CHARLES FELDkamp, aged 13 years, light complexion, leans to left hip on which he has an iron supporter; was dressed in dark clothes. Anyone giving information of the boy to his parents, will receive an ample reward. JOHN FELDKAMP, 94 West Randolph-st.

PERSONAL—HENRY SHEOFF, LATE OF McGregor-st., report to A. THOMPSON'S tailoring rooms, 134 South Clark-st., over Brewster's.

WASHINGTON.

Outline of the Bill in Equity Against the Credit Mobilier.

What the Snydicate Party are Doing in Europe.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

A PREDICTION.

WASHINGTON, May 15.—The Administration organ here this morning is considerably troubled about the Congressional Convention which is sitting in St. Louis. A short time ago it deprecated the movement, on the ground that it was of a sectional character, and consequently should be discouraged. Now it remarks as follows:

This St. Louis convention is, if we are not mistaken, the initial point in a new departure upon which parties will rise and fall, which will draw into it the whole industrial forces of the country in a struggle against the railroad corporations.

ALABAMA'S INDEBTEDNESS.

Gov. Lewis and Treasurer Bingham, of Alabama, passed through this city to-day, en route home from New York, where they have been making arrangements for paying the interest on the bonded debt of the State, and consummating the sale of the Alabama & Chattanooga Railroad. The June interest will be promptly paid, but grave doubts are expressed as to the ability of the State to meet the July interest. The parties who purchased the Alabama & Chattanooga Railroad, under an act of the late General Assembly, have failed to meet their engagements.

THE EUROPEAN SYNDICATE

has already been served with enough new 5 per cent bonds to meet their first $50,000,000 subscription to the $300,000,000, but another lot of bonds will probably be sent to Europe in a few days in order to furnish a larger stock of those denominations most in demand. This will not involve another call from the Syndicate at present, and the probability is that no new call will be made for some time to come. About $12,000,000 of the $50,000,000 will be taken in this country. The Syndicate will, on the 1st of June, pay for the greater portion of the $50,000,000 bonds already taken in 5-20 bonds of 1862, and the remainder in gold. It is understood that a party of clerks will leave here to-morrow, and sail from New York on Saturday, with a batch of $8,000,000 more new bonds for the Syndicate; but this fact, if it shall turn out to be such, is carefully concealed by the Treasury authorities.

THE NEW YORK CENTRAL.

The Commissioner of Internal Revenue received to-day from Collector Bailey, at Albany, a certificate of deposit for $486,000, covering payment of the scrip dividend tax due from the New York Central Railroad Company. This amount is exclusive of nearly $50,000 obtained from locomotives seized and sold prior to the recent offer of compromise, which resulted in the above payment, made under protest. It is expected that the Company will immediately commence suit against Collector Bailey, who retires from his office on the 20th inst., for the recovery of the whole amount, notwithstanding the decision of Judge Woodruff, of New York, which was sustained by the Supreme Court of the United States.

WESTERN NATIONAL BANKS.

As an indication of the prosperity and increase in the West and Northwest, is the fact that quite a number of National Banks, especially in the smaller cities, have from time to time applied to the Comptroller of the Currency for permission to increase their capital. As the matter now stands, additional circulation can be given. The last bank which made application of this sort is the First National, of Santa Fe, New Mexico, which wants to increase its capital from $150,000 to $200,000.

THE BOOK PURLOINER.

George W. Schiede, who was committed to jail about ten days ago, charged with larceny of books from the Congressional Library, was released to-day on his own recognizance, and will await the action of the Grand Jury next month.

POSTAL AGENT ARRESTED.

W. Archer, of Virginia, Postal Route Agent between Macon and Brunswick, Ga., was arrested in this city to-day by a special agent of the Post-Office Department, charged with robbing the mails of $328 in money-order funds, and other registered letters containing small sums belonging to private parties. Archer was taken South to-night. He does not admit the theft, but offers to pay the amount claimed if the authorities will let him off.

[*To the Associated Press.*]

LEGAL-TENDERS.

WASHINGTON, May 15.—Legal-tenders outstanding, $356,880,479.

POSTAL MATTERS.

The Third Assistant Postmaster-General to-day sent a requisition on the manufacturers for 3,245,000 postal-cards.

The Post-Office to-day issued an advertisement soliciting proposals for one year's supply of post-office and registered package envelopes. Estimated quantity of the former, 3,000,000; of the latter, 4,000,000.

SUITS AGAINST THE CREDIT MOBILIER.

The bill in equity prepared by counsel of the United States against the Union Pacific Railroad Company and Credit Mobilier, to be filed in the United States Court at Hartford, proceeds on the ground that the original subscriptions to the Company were never actually and really paid, and that the receipt for payment was the result of fraud and fiction. The suit is, therefore, to compel those who subscribed to pay the amounts severally credited to them, and to account for the bonds, stocks, and moneys and other property which they received as profits, to which they were not entitled. The Credit Mobilier is not a party to the suit as a corporation, but as individuals, the management of the Union Pacific and Credit Mobilier being essentially in the hands of the same parties, who divided the proceeds of their joint scheme. The Government seeks to restore the affairs of the Company to the condition contemplated by the laws of Congress authorizing and assisting in the construction of the road, so that not only innocent stockholders may be protected and secured, but the Company strengthened in order that it may discharge its obligations to the Government by the payment into the Treasury of 5 per cent of the receipts of the road as a fund with which, in connection with the amounts withheld by the Government for transportation, to repay the interest advanced by the United States, and ultimately the principal of the bonds.

NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILROAD—SCIENTIFIC SURVEY.

The Secretary of War has appointed the following scientific gentlemen to accompany the survey on the Northern Pacific Railroad, under command of Col. Stanley, which is to start out anew from Fort Rice on the 15th of June: Prof. Liedy, paleontologist, of the Pennsylvania University; Prof. Leo Lesquereux, geologist, Columbus, O.; Prof. Lionel R. Netler, mineralogist, New York; Prof. James A. Allen, zoologist, Cambridge, Mass.; Wm. R. Pywell, photographer, Washington; Edward Knopley, artist, Cambridge, Mass.; Prof. Thomas C. Porter, botanist; Prof. Henry C. Chapman, volunteer assistant paleontologist, and C. W. Bennett, general assistant to the members of the scientific corps.

THE INDIAN CONTRACTS.

The published statement that complaint in regard to the recent awards for Indian supplies in New York City had assumed such gravity as to be brought by Secretary Delano to the attention of the President, and that the President had ordered the execution of the contracts to be suspended, pending investigation, is denied on official authority. Secretary Delano says the facts are that some bidders having claimed that awards should be made to them, he referred those complaints to the Commissioner of Indian Affairs for report, which has not yet been prepared, but will, when made, be carefully examined by the Secretary. It is now known, however, that the published statement as to the amount of difference between the bids accepted and those of the complaining parties are exaggerated, and the reports that Secretary Delano has brought the matter to the notice of the President, and that the President has given any orders in the premises, is a fiction.

PROPOSED REUNION.

Soldiers who served in the war against Mexico purpose holding a national convention, in this city, on Jan. 15, 1874, to prepare a joint memorial to Congress for a pension to the survivors of the Mexican war, at the same rate allowed by act granting pensions to the soldiers and sailors of the war of 1812; also to adopt measures looking to a national brotherhood of the survivors, and a general assemblage on the occasion of the centennial anniversary of the Nation's birthday, at Philadelphia, July 4, 1876.

American Railway Master Mechanics' Association.

BALTIMORE, May 15.—The American Railway Master Mechanics' Association reassembled this morning. The Committee on Machinery for Removing Snow from Tracks reported in favor of protecting exposed points by planting trees and erecting sheds. The report was filed.

The Committee on the best form and proportion of axles for cars and locomotives, and also whether there is anything to be gained by the use of compound axles and loose wheels, reported, asking to be continued, with authority to co-operate with the Committee appointed on the same subject by the Master Car-Builders' Association, which was granted. A resolution proposed by the Committee that it is the sense of this Convention that no practical advantages will result from loose wheels or compound axles in ordinary railway service, was adopted.

The Committee on machinery and appliances for removing wrecks and erecting bridges, reported, recommending that strong lines, good blocks, jacks, and hand tools be kept in tool-cars. Ordered printed.

Gen. D. D. Smith, Supervising Inspector of general and steam vessels in the United States, was introduced by the President. He said he would inform the Convention, as a matter of importance to them, that Congress had appropriated $100,000 for the purpose of experimenting to discover the cause of boiler explosions. Experiments will probably be made during the months of September, October, and November next, at Pittsburgh or Cincincinni, and Sandy Hook, N. J. An effort would be made to find the cause of explosions, and in this matter Master Mechanics who navigate the land were as much interested as those who navigate the sea. On their visit to Washington to-morrow he would be pleased to see any or all the delegates at the Treasury Department. (Applause.)

Two committees of five each were appointed to attend the experiments.

The Committee on Steel Tires made a report which led to some discussion. The report was filed.

The Committee on Mechanical Laboratory requested that the President and Vice-President be added ex-officio to the Committee, and the appropriation of a sum not exceeding $500 for the purchase of a dynameter and other instruments.

The following officers were elected for the ensuing year: H. M. Britton, of Cincinnati, President; N. E. Chapman, of Cleveland, First Vice-President; W. A. Robinson of Hamilton, Canada, Second Vice-President; J. A. Setchel, of of Cincinnati, Secretary; S. J. Hayes, of Chicago, Treasurer.

Adjourned until evening.

At the evening session, the Committee on Premiums submitted a report awarding the first premium of $75 to E. Noyel, of the Kansas Pacific Railroad, for a design of apparatus for supplying locomotives with water, and a second premium of $50 to Frank B. Philbreck, of Maine, for a design of apparatus for removing snow. The report was adopted.

Chicago was selected as the place for holding the next annual meeting.

Mr. Forney, of the *Railroad Gazette*, read a paper treating of a proposed instrument for testing the motion of side valves. The Committee on Subjects submitted a report embracing a large number of subjects connected with railroading, such as narrow-gauge roads, weight and classes of rolling-stock, consumption of fuel per mile, standard axles, etc., for consideration at the next meeting of the Association.

President Britton delivered a short address, and the Convention adjourned sine die.

The next meeting is to be held in Chicago on the second Wednesday in May.

ST. LOUIS.

The True State of Facts About the Congressional Conference—The Southern Excursion.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

ST. LOUIS, May 15.—After a day of confusion and festivity, it has been definitely arranged that the Congressional party and other invites shall leave at 7:45 a. m. to-morrow, on the Atlantic & Pacific Line, for Springfield, where they will take supper, and whatever reception the citizens think proper to afford, and spend the night; dinner at Vienta, on Saturday. From Vienta the party will proceed by the Missouri & Kansas Pacific, through the Indian Territory to Denison, where they will arrive Saturday night Galveston will be reached on Monday. Thence their journey is uncertain. Some will return and others will go to New Orleans, and further than that point no definite arrangement has been made various interests having come into conflict unexpectedly.

A meeting, attended by some Senators and Representatives, and citizens, was held this morning for the purpose of passing certain resolutions, as those of the Congressional Convention. The meeting being convened in the latter name, the resolutions were passed; but your correspondent asserts that there was no organization as a Congressional Convention or even of a formal gathering of representatives in any shape, and inquiry of several leading representatives, made with the view of ascertaining in what light they regarded the meeting, elicited confirmation of that view from them. They authorize the statement that the representatives, as such, neither organized nor passed resolutions, except informally to acknowledge the unbounded hospitality of the St. Louis Merchants' Exchange Committee. The resolutions may possibly be telegraphed over the country under the false pretence of having the approval of the Congressional Convention, and it is proper that the reader should understand what they really amount to. They are as follows:

Resolved, That we regard the completion of the James River and Kanawha Canal, the cherished scheme of its author, George Washington, connecting as it will the waters of the Atlantic with the great Missisipi Valley, as worthy the prompt and a profound consideration of Congress, and that we cannot too warmly express our admiration for the State of Virginia in surrendering her interest, twelve millions of dollars, in this improvement in order that the same may be dedicated to the people of the whole country to insure them cheap rates of transportation by water line to the Atlantic Coast.

Resolved, That we recommend to Congress the consideration of the Atlantic and Great Western Canal, believing it to be an enterprise of national interest, and which, when completed will be of a value commensurate with its cost.

Resolved, That the Fox and Wisconsin Rivers improvement has already become a national work, and is deserving of the continued recognition of Congress.

Whilst these resolutions were really passed by the Merchants' Exchange meeting, yet, owing to the confusion under which the meeting was organized, several representatives have been induced to look upon them as giving formal expression of the opinions of the supposed Convention.

There never was a meeting so muddled and so dangerously constituted. It was announced the preceding day as the last meeting of the Congressional Convention, and is everywhere spoken of as such, and whilst the Committee was careful to have the report in the papers here read that the Merchants' Exchange had determined on those resolutions relative to proposed national works of great importance to be incorporated with those previously presented, yet they are so mixed up with the proceedings of the so-called Convention that any one reading the report, and all those outsiders who have heard the matter discussed, cannot take them to mean anything else than that the Convention has already pledged itself to the approval of the gigantic works St. Louis proposes to make Congress carry out.

The names of upward of a hundred Congressmen and others are enrolled for the Southern excursion. Five or six Senators, whose names it is not possible to ascertain to-night, are also of the party.

The citizens' excursion was largely attended, the steamer Great Republic being crammed. The only particular in which the trip differed from other junketings of the kind is the fact that the rush for the lunch-room began before the steamer cast off moorings and did not end until she was alongside the wharf again, and that almost every bottle of champagne on board was consumed.

A banquet to the Congressional party was given at 8 o'clock, and was proving a rather noisy affair. The speeches, like all the speeches that have been made during the Convention, are remarkable only for their general eloquence, and the conspicuous absence of anything like a pledge to sustain the projects now beginning gradually to develop.

Sporting Matters.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., May 15.—In the first race, to-day, for green 3-year olds, six started. Linck's Hotel stake, mile heats.

Jack Frost	1	2	1
Frank Hannibal	2	1	2
Harry Todd	4	4	3
Red Fox	dis.		
Jack o' Trumps	dis.		
Alice McFall	3	3	dis.

Time, 1:48¼, 1:48, 1:49½.

Second race, mile heats, club purse of $250.

Nevada	1	1
Capt. Hutchison	2	2

Time, 1:49¼, 1:51½.

Third race for $200, mile and a half dash.

Arizona	1
Carrington	2
Port Leonard	3

Time, 2:44½.

The attendance throughout the week has been larger than there ever before. A great many ladies have been present.

BOSTON, May 15.—Base ball: Bostons, 8; Atlantics, of Brooklyn, 2.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 15.—Base ball: Washingtons, 12; Mutuals, 8.

Ocean Steamship News.

LIVERPOOL, May 15.—Steamships City of New York, Columbia, and Australia, from New York, have arrived out.

RELIGIOUS.

Meeting of the Presbyterian General Assembly at Baltimore.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

BALTIMORE, Md., May 15.—At the opening of the Assembly 375 delegates were present, among whom were Drs. Edie and Colderwood, from the United Presbyterian Church, Scotland; Judge Alison, Philadelphia; Howard Crosby, Philip Schoeff, William E. Dodge, New York; S. G. Brown, President of Hamilton College; E. D. Mansfield, Cincinnati; Horace Maynard, Congressman from Tennessee. Revs. Thompson and Walker are the only Chicago Commissioners that have yet arrived.

The order of exercises announced yesterday was followed without deviation. There was really no contest for the office of Moderator, owing to the absence of Dr. Darling, of Albany, who was detained by the sudden and alarming illness of his wife. Had he been present he would have received a large vote, and possibly been elected.

Dr. Crosby, the successful candidate, is Chancellor of the New York University, and a man honored and beloved by the Church at large. On assuming the Chair he showed familiarity with the duties of the position, and formidable lung-power, speaking quite too loud for the comfort of the audience.

The important action of the day was taken on the report of the Committee of Arrangements, which recommended a curtailment of the time allotted to Boards and Committees, and the return of the Assembly to the discharge of its legitimate duties. In accordance with this plan, Tuesday and Wednesday evenings of next week were reserved for foreign and home missions respectively. Heretofore, each of these causes has been granted an entire evening to present its claims. The proposed change met a fierce opposition, but was ably advocated by Dr. Backus, of Baltimore, and was finally agreed to.

The intention is that Boards and Permanent Commissioners shall have recourse to the religious press and Presbyterian Board of Publication, and be allowed to file the necessary papers and exhibits for printing.

At the communion this evening, Dr. S. J. Niccolls, the retiring Moderator, presided. Dr. Walworth, of San Francisco, and Dr. Eells, of Cleveland, assisted. The bread was administered by twelve Elders, and the wine by twenty-four more, among whom were Messrs. Dodge, Maynard, Mansfield, and others as well known.

[*To the Associated Press.*]

BALTIMORE, May 15.—The eighty-fifth annual meeting of the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church of the United States convened in this city this morning, in the Central Church. After opening prayers, in which Rev. Dr. Ells, of Cleveland, participated, the Assembly listened to a sermon by Samuel J. Nicolls, of St. Louis, Moderator, and then commenced to ballot for Moderator of the present General Assembly.

The following gentlemen were placed in nomination: Revs. Howard Crosby, New York city; James Ells, Cleveland; E. B. Walsworth, San Francisco; Herrick Johnson, Philadelphia; and E. R. Geary, Oregon. Dr. Johnson rose, and, after stating that Philadelphia was honored with the Moderator two years ago, withdrew his name.

The vote for Moderator stood as follows: Dr. Crosby, 254; Dr. Ells, 92; Dr. Walworth, 14; Dr. Geary, 19.

The Clerk announced that Dr. Crosby had received a majority of all the votes cast.

Dr. Herrick Johnson, of Philadelphia, and R. R. Booth, of New York, were appointed a committee to notify Dr. Crosby of his election, and to conduct him to the chair.

The retiring Moderator, Dr. Nichols, received Dr. Crosby, as he advanced to the chair, and addressed him briefly as to his duties, and installed him as Moderator.

Dr. Crosby, in appropriate terms, addressed the Assembly, accepting the office.

The Revs. William E. Moore, of Ohio, J. D. Krum, of New York, Samuel Conn, of Indiana, and J. R. Miller, of Philadelphia, were chosen Secretaries.

Three hundred and seventy-nine delegates answered to roll-call.

The Committee of Arrangements recommended that the Assembly hold morning sessions daily from 9 a. m. till 2:30 p. m., and evening sessions daily from 8 to 10 p. m., with the exception of Friday and Saturday of the present week, and Thursday and Saturday of next week. Adopted.

The Assembly then adjourned till 8 p. m., when the communion will be administered.

Among the delegates present to-day were Hon. Horace F. Maynard, of Tennessee.

General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church South.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., May 15.—The General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church of the United States met in this city to-day, at 11 o'clock, and was opened with a sermon by the Rev. T. R. Welch, Moderator of the last Assembly. The reverend gentleman took as his text, "But ye shall receive power; after that the Holy Ghost is come upon you, and ye shall be witness unto me both in Jerusalem and in all Judea and Samaria, and unto the uttermost part of the earth." Acts, 18.

The speaker was listened to with undivided attention during the delivery of the sermon, and closed with the prayerful appeal: "May the blessed Comforter preside over all our deliberations, and abide in all our hearts as the spirit of wisdom and understanding, the spirit of council and might, the spirit of knowledge and the fear of the Lord."

After the sermon the Assembly was constituted with prayer by the Moderator.

The permanent clerk reported that the following commissioners had appeared and had been enrolled:

Synod of Alabama—Edward Fay, J. M. McLean, Joseph Hardie, James Homerville, and J. K. Spence.

Synod of Arkansas—J. R. Welch, D. D., J. F. Allen, Samuel Williamson, D. D., and Charles Chester.

Synod of Georgia—W. J. Keith, N. A. Candler, J. Cleveland, H. D. Smith, D. L. Baker, A. D. Hagen, James S. White, and J. W. Montgomery.

Synod of Kentucky—R. Morrison, J. A. Dickson, J. S. Forman, W. L. Nourse, W. W. George, J. W. Pugh, P. O. Turpin, R. K. Smoot, J. A. McChell, and R. H. Kennard.

Synod of Memphis—F. Patton, Daniel McFarland, F. H. Bowman, W. D. Somers, E. C. Davidson, George A. Russell, W. Alleson, Alexander Pentard, and Robert M. Patton.

Synod of Mississippi—S. S. Brown, A. J. Leddel, A. F. Young, W. F. Bartlett, J. M. Newton, H. M. Smith, D. D., A. R. Banks, J. H. Stroud, A. P. Smith, and Dr. J. M. Henson.

Synod of Nashville—J. H. Martin, J. W. Verhorn, Joseph Park, W. M. Anderson, H. H. Banks, W. M. Perkins, F. A. Thompson, and A. Thompson.

Synod of North Carolina—Neill McKay, D. D.; A. D. McLean, J. G. Alexander, J. H. Welborne, L. C. Vass, R. J. Hickson, A. F. Dickson.

Synod of South Carolina—P. Garrison, W. H. Adams, E. H. Burst, P. H. Reed, S. P. Boozer, and H. W. Leland.

Synod of Texas—S. Frazer, J. S. Beeser, A. McDonald, J. W. Shive, J. S. Moore, and R. M. Laughridge.

Synod of Virginia—J. D. Thomas, D. C. Dana, C. N. Campbell, L. J. Rothcock, W. Brown, D. D.; W. J. Price, J. Calhoun, D. Blair, W. B. Morton, F. N. Whalley, G. L. Tayburn, and J. S. Songster.

The Stated Clerk announced that he had read information of the organization of the Presbytery of Tuscumbia, by the Synod of Memphis, and that the commissioners from said Presbytery had been enrolled.

The Assembly then proceeded to the election of officers. Rev. H. M. Smith, D. D., of the Presbytery of New Orleans, Rev. N. McKay, D. D., of the Presbytery of Fayetteville, Rev. F. H. Bowman, of the Presbytery of Memphis, Rev. James Park, of the Presbytery of Knoxville, and Rev. A. F. Dixon, of the Presbytery of Wilmington, were nominated. The second ballot resulted in the choice of Dr. Smith, by the following vote: Rev. H. M. Smith, 48, T. H. Bowman, 34.

The Rev. Dr. Welsh, on resigning his Chair to his successor, said: "It gives me great pleasure to welcome you to the Moderator's chair, and also in the name of the people of my charge to welcome you to our city of Roses, and to the hospitalities of our homes. May God's blessing be upon you, and the body over which you preside."

On taking the Chair Dr. Smith said, "I have, dear brethren, a deep sense of the honor conferred upon me, and trust that your judgment of my fitness for the high position to which you have called me may prove more correct than my own. I shall rely upon your courtesy to aid me in the discharge of the duties which will devolve upon me."

The Rev. R. H. Smoot was then nominated and elected Temporary Clerk.

On motion, it was resolved that the session of the Assembly begin at 9 a. m. each day, and end at 1 p. m., until further ordered.

The Assembly then adjourned until to-morrow at 9 o'clock.

Closed with prayer by the Rev. R. M. Hobson.

Church of the United Brethren.

DAYTON, O., May 15.—The General Conference of the United Brethren Church convened in this city to-day, and will remain in session two weeks. A large number of delegates are in attendance. Rev. M. Griffith opened the meeting with prayer. Bishop Glossbrenner preached the opening sermon. When he concluded, he called the meeting to order, and at once proceeded with the regular business. Several reports were read, all of which show the various branches of missions in Sunday-schools, printing establishments, colleges, and seminaries, to be in a prosperous condition.

The Episcopalians—Election of a Bishop.

BOSTON, May 15.—The Episcopal Convention to-day balloted for a Bishop of Massachusetts. In the first ballot the clergy cast 96 votes, and the laity 83. The clergy gave Dr. Henry C. Potter, of New York, 29; Dr. James DeKoven, of Racine, Wis., 28; Dr. Benjamin Paddock, 18; the remainder scattering. The laity gave DeKoven 30, Potter 25, Paddock —. In accordance with positive instructions, the name of the Rev. Dr. Potter was withdrawn. The clergy again balloted, with the following result: Paddock, 41; DeKoven, 34. On the second ballot by the laity, Paddock received 41 and DeKoven 34 of the 82 votes cast. The name of Dr. Dix, who had received a very small vote, was here withdrawn. After a warm discussion of the merits of Dr. DeKoven, the Convention adjourned till 4 in the afternoon.

On the Convention reassembling, the merits of the two prominent candidates were warmly discussed, the only objection to Dr. DeKoven being his avowed belief in the personal presence of Christ in the elements of the Holy Sacrament, and the Convention proceeded to a third ballot, electing Dr. Paddock by the following vote,—clerical votes, 97: Benjamin H. Paddock, of Brooklyn, N. Y., 52; DeKoven, 40; Smith, 2; Leeds, 1; E. A. Hoffman, of Pennsylvania, and C. H. Hall, Brooklyn, 1 each; lay vote, 80: Paddock, 45; DeKoven, 32; Burgess and Dix, 1 each.

NEW YORK.

The Tribune on the Approaching Chicago Jubilee—Letters from Commissioner Van Buren—Miscellaneous Local Items.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, May 15.—The *Tribune* says editorially of the approaching Jubilee in Chicago: "The great miracle of a metropolis rising out of the prairie in the life of a single generation impresses us, of course, as strongly as it does the rest of mankind, and in our secret hearts we are immensely proud of the career of the lusty young city on the shore of Lake Michigan, and perhaps a little envious, too, of its strength, its enterprise, and its ingenuity. The Jubilee will certainly be a hearty popular demonstration, and quite as great a curiosity in its way as the lake tunnel, or even the Garden City itself."

The suspension of a prominent dry goods jobbing house in West Broadway is reported this afternoon. Also rumors of serious trouble with two firms of stock brokers who have been carrying a large amount of Western railway shares. The liabilities of the dry goods house are said to be over $1,000,000.

Alexander T. Stewart, who has been so very ill that it was believed he could not recover, is now so much better that he is out and attending to his business as usual. He has determined, however, to be more careful of himself in future, as his physicians have told him he must work less if he would live.

The celebration to-day of the colored citizens of the anniversary of the passage of the Civil Rights bill was quite imposing, and attracted much attention. Their parade was well managed, and addresses were able and appropriate.

[*To the Associated Press.*]

NEW YORK, May 15.—The *Times* to-morrow will publish letters from Gen. Van Buren, recently removed as Chief Commissioner to the Vienna Exposition, addressed to President Grant and Secretary Fish. He says: "For ten months I have spared no exertion or expense to make our exhibition a success, and am utterly unconscious of doing or authorizing to be done a single wrong or unworthy thing, and that the person who asserts or intimates that I ever received, asked, been promised, or received a single cent or any consideration or advantage whatever, either directly or indirectly from my appointment or concession by reason of my position, or in any way connected with this exhibition, is a cowardly knave and liar. The accursed malignity and unhallowed ambition and vanity of John Jay have for months been employed to destroy me and my commission that he might obtain some notoriety himself." The letters, of which the foregoing is the pith, are accompanied by a sworn statement to the same effect.

SPRINGFIELD.

Bids for Furnishing the Heating Apparatus, Etc., of the New State-House—Attempted Wife-Murder.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., May 15.—The State-House Commissioners meet to-day to open the proposals for heating the new Capitol building and for roofing the same. The bids are: Steam heating, Baker, Smith & Co., New York, $105,960; John Davis & Co., Chicago, $105,975; Crane Brothers' Manufacturing Company, Chicago, $93,550; A. L. Ide, Springfield, $91,500.

Metallic Roofing—M. A. Thayer, Chicago, zinc, $35,000; Gerard & Gateau, Chicago, zinc, $33,905; Gerard & Gateau, Chicago, galvanized iron, $35,995; Henson Robinson, Springfield, zinc, $50,532.20; Henson Robinson, Springfield, galvanized iron, $54,884; A. Knisely & Co., Chicago, zinc, $37,900; A. Knisely & Co., Chicago, galvanized iron, $40,000; John E. Oxley & Co., zinc, $32,084.20; John E. Oxley & Co., galvanized iron, $34,923.20.

The Commissioners will not make the award for several days.

Mrs. Barrow, daughter of Dr. Philips, of this city, was taken to Missouri a few days since upon a requisition from the Governor of Missouri, on a charge preferred by her divorced husband, Mr. Barrows, of infanticide. On an investigation of the charge, the lady was completely and fully exonerated from the charge, which proved to have been made out of malice. Failing in his base design, he resolved to take her life, and to this end he stole into the dining-room, where the lady was at dinner, drew a revolver, aimed deliberately, and fired. A gentleman sitting near him saw his movements in time to throw up the weapon, and thus fortunately saved her life. The assassin was at once arrested and lodged in jail to await trial. The lady returned to this city to her friends.

DETROIT.

Last of the Relief Fund—Deliberate Murder.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DETROIT, Mich., May 15.—The State Relief Committee has closed the accounts and handed a small balance of funds to the Governor to be disposed of as he thinks proper. The whole amount raised for the relief of the sufferers by the Michigan fires of 1872 was $265,299.

In Windsor, this afternoon, two farmers, living as next neighbors, had a quarrel, when Thomas Trombly went to his house, loaded his gun, returned to the house of his opponent, Hobert Lesperance, and shot him dead. He then took four guns, some ammunition, and provisions, and took a canoe, and was, when last seen, making for the western shore of Lake St. Clair.

CEDAR RAPIDS.

Fatally Burned—The Masina Mystery.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

CEDAR RAPIDS, Ia., May 15.—Near Lisbon, Ia., while the wife of Wm. McCammatt was boiling soap her clothing caught fire, and she being alone with her children, was unable to quench the flames until her clothing was literally burned off. Her husband, who was working in the field, heard her scream, but could not reach her in time to render any assistance. In Mrs. McCammatt's efforts to subdue the fire the straw in the yard caught fire, which communicated to the stables, which were also destroyed, together with oats, corn, and other articles. Mrs. McCammatt was still alive at last accounts, but cannot possibly live.

No further developments in the Masina murder case, and no clue to the perpetrators. The Coroner's jury adjourned until Saturday, in hopes of something turning up.

Telegraphic Brevities.

Joseph H. Dugan, who was indicted in 1869 for the murder of Louis Meyer, in St. Louis, and escaped from jail, was arrested there on Wednesday.

The Common Council of Janesville, Wis., has granted only fourteen licenses for the sale of liquor for the ensuing year, out of twenty-five applications. Last year twenty-six licenses were granted.

James A. Coe, the Boston forger, has been committed in default of $400,000 bail. It is thought his operations will exceed $200,000, though only $27,000 is specifically charged against him.

At Springville, Iowa, Wednesday night, Mrs. J. V. Bishop died very suddenly from the effects of a dose of strychnine administered by herself. She had been in the habit of taking it for medicinal purposes, and, it is supposed, took an overdose. She leaves six children.

The Iowa State Dental Association yesterday elected the following officers: President, Dr. J. T. Abbott, of Manchester; Vice-President, Dr. T. A. Hallett, of Des Moines; Recording Secretary and Treasurer, Dr. E. V. Eaton, of Anamosa; Corresponding Secretary, Dr. E. T. Rigby, of Tipton. Standing Committees were appointed. The Convention adjourns to-day.

MADISON.

The St. Croix Land-Grant Surrendered—Judicial Election Returns.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MADISON, Wis., May 15.—An official notification from the Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway Company of its unwillingness to accept the St. Croix & Superior land-grant was received by Gov. Washburn to-day, dated at Milwaukee yesterday, and signed by President Mitchell. It contains about 750 words, but really only one idea. The reason assigned for refusing to accept the grant is, that so great a doubt rested of the State's title to the land in question that it is deemed impossible to obtain means to complete the road. It is agreed that the act of Congress granting lands for building a railroad from St. Croix River to Lake Superior expired in 1869, that Congress refused to renew the grant or extend the time for building roads, and that while Judge Miller, in the United States Circuit Court for Minnesota, held that the legal title to the lands were in the State of Wisconsin till otherwise determined by a decree of court or act of Congress, that decision had been appealed from to the United States Supreme Court; but the Company is informed that the Secretary of the Interior and Attorney-General do not regard Judge Miller's decision sound. This appeal and these views, it is claimed, were not known till after the adjournment of the Legislature. The appeal, however, was announced in the public prints, and referred to in Gov. Washburne's annual message, when he also stated that the Supreme Court had made a decision in regard to the Cherokee lands, involving a similar question on a like matter, and it was also published on the Governor's authority that the Attorney-General had declined to render an opinion as to the State's title to the land, because the case was trying before the United States Supreme Court. All the facts on which the declination of the grant is based should have been known to the Company when its managers were making such desperate efforts to secure the grant last winter. The action of the Company, and its flimsy excuse, therefore, are calling down upon it the bitter exclamations of some who were its warmest friends last winter. It is not likely that any other company will accept the grant under the conditions which the Milwaukee Company had in the law which must govern the disposition of the grant, and there is considerable talk of an extra session of the Legislature.

The official returns of the vote for Supreme Judge is published, giving Orsamus Cole 127,776, to 1,725 for all others.

THE 11 O'CLOCK ORDINANCE.

How It Was Obeyed.

As stated elsewhere, the 11 o'clock ordinance went into effect last night. The saloon-keepers seemed everywhere aware of this fact, and closed their saloons promptly at the hour. There were no violations of the ordinance so far as reported by the police, and saloon-keepers seem willing to obey the law. They say, however, that a day of retribution is coming, when the high-handed morality which first produced the Sunday law and now puts into operation an ordinance by which the saloons are compelled to close at 11 o'clock will be put down. But until that time comes they will obey the law. The effect upon the streets was apparent in the perfect quietude which reigned even at 12 o'clock. Midnight bummers were seldom met with. The police need to watch closely the business of the many Italian restaurants, all of which are furnished with a bar. These places, under the guise of eating-houses, are in effect no better than the ordinary saloons. To-morrow night may witness a less strict observance of the law.

BURGLARY.

About 5 o'clock yesterday afternoon the house of Mr. Alonzo Huntington, No. 816 Indiana avenue, was entered by sneak-thieves. The rooms of the Rev. C. C. Parsons were visited, and about $100 worth of jewelry and clothing taken. Several other rooms were also inspected, and about the same amount taken.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The Presbyterian University of Kentucky is to be located at Anchorage.

—A camel and an elephant, belonging to a circus, were tied to a tree near Fishkill Landing, the other day, when the express train came along. The camel fainted away, but the elephant started off with the tree.

—Michigan saloons are fitted up with "whirligigs," contrivances by which the customer gets his drink without seeing the seller. As the latter cannot readily be convicted where they are used, the Legislature has made the owner of the building responsible.

—There is a good deal in the remark of the Buffalo *Express*—"It is all very well to talk about the dignity of the United States; but the truth is, Indians are a good deal like bumble bees, and the man that stands on his dignity with a nest of bumble bees is a fool."

—A woman's rights paper (*La Donna*) is published at Venice, and is edited by Mlle. Beccari. In a late number it is stated that an application to the Italian Government to admit women to the great universities of Turin and Rome was met with this reply: "There is no need of a law to permit women to enter the colleges, since there is no law which prohibits their doing so." Upon this hint the Italian girls have acted, and four of them are now attending a course of philosophy in Rome.

—A Kansas paper indulges in what looks very like a practical suggestion about the treatment of the noble but troublesome red man. Briefly it is this: When you once get him on a reservation, *take away his horse*. "Without his horse," says this Kansas oracle, "a plains Indian has lost his manhood; and what courage he may have had on a fleet pony very promptly oozes out of him when he takes to the ground, wears moccasins, makes long marches, and gets his toes sore. In such plight he will not wander far from the Government rations."

—In Judge Knight's court in St. Louis, the other day (as the St. Louis *Times* relates), numerous divorce suits had been tried, and, after patiently listening for several hours, His Honor became disgusted and summarily ordered an adjournment. The same thing once happened in the Massachusetts Supreme Court. That sound but eccentric old Judge, Metcalf, had been hearing divorce cases all day. In the course of the afternoon he began to grow fretful and snappish, until he astonished everybody by exclaiming: "I think that we have done enough of this dirty work for one day. Mr. Crier, adjourn the court until to-morrow morning at 9 o'clock." And it was accordingly adjourned.

—That is a singular view which is taken by a Baltimore lawyer of a mania for poisoning. He thinks that when a man or woman poisons a human being without detection, in ninety-nine cases out of a hundred the poisoner becomes insane. His reasoning is that one successful crime of this sort begets such a sense of power and of ability to remove at will every human obstacle, so blunting, at the same time, the sympathies, "that in nearly every case the mind becomes warped, and the poisoner is ready with the deadly draught to avenge the most trifling disrespect or wrong." Let those who think of poisoning anybody take warning.

—A most susceptible young gentleman was Frank Chandler, late of Fryeburg, Me. First of all, he fell in love with his father's young housekeeper and secretly married her. But upon the avowal of this union old Mr. Chandler declared, we don't know by what authority, that he did not approve of it; and so the wife went home to her family. But it is of no use to waste sympathy upon young Chandler, for he straightway fell in love with another lady, and wanted to marry her before the divorce proceedings were finished. To this the old gentleman naturally objected, which so discouraged the youth that he took a great dose of laudanum and is no longer in flesh. The father is one of the wealthiest farmers of that region.

—Woman as a voter is an accomplished fact in England. Every woman who occupies a dwelling in any city or town of England, Ireland, Wales, or Scotland, has a voice for Alderman, and town officers in general. Under Mr. Forster's new act, in England widows and spinsters who pay rates have votes in the election of School Boards. In Ireland, every woman who pays any sum as poor-rate has a vote in the election of poor guardians. It is said that the women exercise those rights heartily, and in many cases where saloon keepers represented the wards of cities in municipal position they were signally defeated by the votes of the women. In London, as is well known, Mrs. Garrett Anderson, M. D., is one of the most useful members of the School Board, and the same is true of Miss Becker, of Manchester. The right of suffrage seems to have been conferred on the principle that where women pay a tax for any object they shall have the right to a voice in the disposition of the funds.

A Family Feud—A Woman and Four Men Shot.

From the Hillsboro (Mo.) Democrat.

For some weeks past a feud has existed between the members of the family of Lem. Wideman, of Big River township. The family seems to have been about evenly divided against itself, the old man and his sons-in-law on one side, and the old lady and her sons on the other. What first disturbed the pleasant relations that existed for so long between the old folks, we do not know, and in fact do not care to know. At any rate, they separated, the old lady and her sons retaining possession of the farm. Mr. Wideman rented or gave the farm to his two sons-in-law, Alfred Williams and Dick Royal, and then a strife began for the possession of the farm, or, as the Modocs would say, the lava beds. The first regular engagement occurred about two weeks ago, but the only weapons used at that time were hoop-poles, and nobody was very seriously hurt. The party that got worsted in this engagement made some violent threats, and the other party, in order to secure his own life, had his belligerent brother-in-law arrested on a peace warrant. The trial was had at Hillsboro, last week, and resulted in the acquittal, by the jury, of the prisoner.

The next regular engagement occurred last Saturday at the office of 'Squire Pound, on Big River, whither one side had taken the other to have matters settled by law. While the Constable was off on the hunt of a jury, the belligerents kept up a war of words, until finally one of them got worked up to the fighting point, when, drawing a pistol, he proceeded to empty its contents at the opposition. In the crowd were three six-barreled pistols, which were all emptied in a short space of time.

The casualties, as far as we have been able to learn, were: Old Mrs. Wideman, shot in the arm, a pretty bad wound; James Wideman in the leg, flesh wound, not serious; Alfred Williams, in the side, a severe wound, but not such as to disable him; Frank Wideman, struck on the head with a club, not known how badly he is hurt yet; Dick Royal, supposed to have received a ball in his hip, but his business has "laid rolling" since, and the officers have not been able to get him, and Isham Williams, a bystander, shot in the head; the ball entered the temple and passed round and made its exit at the back of the ear.

Social Science Association.

BOSTON, May 15.—Dr. Edward Jarvis read a paper before the Social Science Association, to-day, on the influence of sex on crime. He drew from statistics the deduction that while crimes of males were against persons and property, in two instances out of three the crimes of females were sensual, and against themselves in the ratio of 70 per cent.

D. A. Wasson's history of the Internationale, which was also read, did not suit two members of the organization who were present, and E. M. Chamberlain was permitted to read an authorized pamphlet in defence of the Society.

A Desperado Killed.

From the Denison (Texas) News.

Tuesday morning, the 6th inst., a Chickasaw Indian named Harrison Jimpson was shot and killed near Perryville, in the Cherokee Nation, by the Deputy Sheriff who had him in charge under an order from the Chief of the Chickasaws. Jimpson was a bad man and a desperate character. He is said to have been at the head of a band of desperadoes, and had killed eight or nine men, among them a man named Hall, another desperate character. After killing Hall he cut off his head with a grubbing hoe and kicked the head about as a football.

The New York Canals.

BUFFALO, May 15.—Business on the canal was fairly opened to-day. About thirty boats cleared, laden with grain, staves, and lumber. Fifty or sixty boats will clear to-morrow. A large fleet of seventy or more vessels is hourly expected to arrive by lake.

ALBANY, May 15.—The canals were opened to navigation to-day, and ninety boats cleared. A break 125 feet long occurred in the Erie at Waterford.

MARRIAGES.

HARRIS—YOUNG—In this city, May 13, 1873, at the residence of the bride's father, by the Rev. Mr. Snyder, Mr. Arthur Harris and Miss Nellie Young, both of Chicago.

BOSWORTH—SWIFT—In this city, on Thursday evening, May 15, by the Rev. Chas. Edwd. Cheney, D. D., John C. Bosworth and Emma W. Swift.

HAYES—INGRAHAM—By the Rev. S. J. Goodspeed, May 15, at the residence of the bride's father, David F. Hayes and Miss Lida M. Ingraham.

DEATHS.

BANKS—On the 15th inst., Mary J. Farrell, wife of Hollis Banks, in the 24th year of her age.

The funeral will take place on Friday, 16th inst., at 10 o'clock a. m., from her late residence, No. 81 Illinois-st., by carriages to Calvary Cemetary. Friends of the family are invited.

CHAFFEE—May 14, at the residence of her mother, Mrs. L. S. Roberts, 823 Wabash-av., Mrs. Alice E. Chaffee, wife of Clarance L. Chaffee, of metro peritonitis, aged 28 years and 2 months.

BENSON—On the 14th inst., Isabelle and Julia, twin daughters of John and the late Isabella Benson.

Funeral, Friday, 16th, at 2 o'clock, from 89 Whiting-st.

☞ Toronto (Ont.) papers please copy.

ADAMS—At St. Louis, on May 13, 1873, Ralph Adams, formerly of this city.

Funeral will take place from the residence of his father, Joseph Adams, at South Evanston, to Rosehill Cemetery, Saturday morning, May 17, at 11 o'clock.

AUCTION SALES.

By GEO. P. GORE & CO.,

22, 24, and 26 East Randolph-st.

AT AUCTION AT 9 O'CLOCK.

Crockery and Glassware.

12 crates W. G. Ware.
100 toilet sets (W. G.)
200 sets cups and saucers.
80 packages glass ware.

AT 10 OCLOCK.

Household Furniture.

Carpets and stoves, parlor and chamber furniture, wardrobes, marble-top bureaus and commodes, bedsteads, sofas, lounges, meat safes, chairs, rockers, mattresses, ice-chests, 75 walnut and oak extension tables (in white), 12 walnut chamber sets (in white), 6 walnut (new) chamber sets, with dressing case (in white), 100 spring beds.

AT 11 O'CLOCK.

100 buggies and harnesses.
On Saturday, May 17, at 9 o'clock.

GEO. P. GORE & CO., Auctioneers.

WANTED—MALE HELP.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL TO DO GENERAL housework. Come prepared to work. 212 Twenty-fifth-st.

MISCELLANEOUS.

COLONY—MORE MEN AND TEAMS WANTED TO leave for Southern Dakota Monday; favorable opportunity for all wishing free homes. H. B. STEVENS, Secretary, 169 Madison-st., Room 3.

CASH PAID FOR CAST-OFF CLOTHING AND miscellaneous goods of any kind, by sending a letter to I. GELDER, Loan Office, 604 State-st.

DETECTIVE AGENCY—ANY PARTY DESIRING the services of a detective of ten years' experience, with any reference required, address C 75, Tribune office.

GLOVE AND MITTEN DIES—MANUFACTURED by WM. SEVERIN, 232 North Carpenter-st., Chicago, Ill.

LYMAN & DODGE ARE AGENTS FOR THE AGRICULTURAL Fire Insurance Company, Watertown, N. Y. Office, 144 LaSalle-st.

MRS. BALKHAM'S OFFICE, 385 WABASH-AV.—good help of every nationality. Will supply help in city or country at short notice.

TO INVALIDS—I CURE CONSUMPTION IN THE first and second stages, also bronchitis, asthma, and nasal catarrh by the agency of oxygenized air, medicated vapors, and atomized fluids. The worst cases of catarrh cured in one month. Write or send for pamphlet on above diseases. Rooms at Kuhns' Hotel, Dearborn-st., Chicago. M. PHILLIPS, M. D.

WANTED—MEN WITH SOME CAPITAL TO CORRESPOND, with a view to manufacturing agricultural implements, or to starting any legitimate manufacturing business in this place; native lumber plenty and cheap; railroad communication in all directions, and a first-class market at our doors; a No. 1 point for a starch factory. Address GEORGE A. BAILEY, Corresponding Secretary Glenwood Manufacturers' Association, Glenwood, Iowa.

WANTED—TO PURCHASE A GOOD COUNTRY business, with stock of goods, not exceeding $6,000; not particular to county or State. Address C 44, Tribune office.

WANTED—A STOCK OF DRY GOODS, WORTH $40,000, for cash and real estate. I. ALSCHULER & CO., Room 28, Major Block.

WANTED—EIGHT OR TEN CAST-IRON STALL frames, immediately. Apply to or address OSCAR FIELD, 42 and 44 Congress-st.

SEWING MACHINES.

GROVER & BAKER'S SEWING-MACHINES—GENERAL office, 150 State-st.; branch office, 973 Wabash-av. Persons having old Grover & Baker sewing-machines are invited to call and see the new improvements, and hear something to their advantage.

SINGER SEWING MACHINES—WEST SIDE OFFICE of NICHOLS & PEARSON, 144 South Halsted-st. Machines sold or rented on easy monthly payments, and sewing given when required.

SINGER SEWING MACHINES—NORTH SIDE OFFICE, No. 124 North Clark-st., corner Ohio. Machines sold or rented on easy monthly payments; open evenings.

THE NEW FLORENCE SEWING MACHINE—WE call special attention to recent improvements made in the Florence, also to the new and elegant styles of cases added to our list. To meet the views of those preferring a machine feeding the work away from the operator, we have made Nos. 13 and 14, which combine the desirable features to be found in machines made by others, with all the peculiar excellencies of the Florence. WM. H. SHARP & CO., General Agents, 254 State-st., Chicago.

WHEELER & WILSON SEWING MACHINES, the new [illegible], sold or rented on easy monthly payments. BURHAM & FLANNERY, City Agents, office 155 State-st.

AUCTION SALES.

By WM. A. BUTTERS & CO.

The Finest Carriage IN CHICAGO.

A FRENCH CHARIOT, lined in Rich Crimson Satin, made in the best manner by Baldwin, of New York, and cost $2,800.
A BOSTON ROCKAWAY, first-class work.
A BOSTON FAMILY CARRYALL.
DOG CART, with Leather Shifting Top, Platform Pole, and Shafts.

HELD AS COLLATERAL, WILL BE SOLD

AT AUCTION,

To pay advances and charges, on FRIDAY MORNING, May 16, at 10 o'clock, at Slade's Carriage Room, No. 28 West Washington-st.

WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

AUCTION SALE OF

FURNITURE,

Linen, China, Glass, Paintings, of a 12-roomed house, all new within the last six months, on the premises, No. 23 East Van Buren-st., on FRIDAY, May 16, at 9½ o'clock, without the slightest reserve.

WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

Butters & Co.'s Saturday Sale OF Household Furniture,

On SATURDAY, May 17, at 10 o'clock, at 55 and 57 South Canal-st. WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

CREDIT SALE,

May 20, 21 and 22.

THE ENTIRE FURNITURE OF THE

TREMONT HOUSE,

AT AUCTION.

By WM. A BUTTERS & CO., on the premises, corner of Michigan-av. and Congress-st., the sale commencing TUESDAY MORNING, May 20, at 10 o'clock, in the LADIES' PARLOR, disposing of the fine Rosewood Inlaid Suits, in Green and Crimson Plush, Marble-top Tables, massive Mantel Mirror, R. W. and Gold Cornices, Lace Curtains, Lambrequins, Piano Forte, Velvet Carpet, Rich Gilt Chandeliers; all the furniture of the GENTS' PARLOR; thence to the

SLEEPING ROOMS,

Rich Black Walnut and Gold and Black Walnut Chamber Sets, Parlor Suits, Lounges, Easy Chairs, Ladies' Dressing Cases, M. T. Tables, C. S. Chairs, Bedsteads, Bureaus, Lace Curtains, Lambrequins and Cornices, Hair Mattresses and Feather Pillows of best quality, Bed Springs, Sheets, Blankets, Spreads, English Body and Tapestry Carpets, rich Mantel and other Mirrors, Gas Chandeliers, Stoves, Pipes, etc. Thence to the

DINING ROOM.

All the French China, Cut Glass, Goblets, Wines, Hocks, Silver-Plated Table Cutlery, Castors, Spoons, Forks, Butter Dishes, Table Linen, B. W. Dining-Tables, Chairs, etc.

KITCHEN FURNITURE.

Tables, Copper Saucepans, Broilers, Boilers, Range and all the utensils for cooking.

LAUNDRY.

Steam Boiler, latest improved machinery for washing, wringing and mangling.

BILLIARD ROOM.

4 Billiard Tables, complete; Chairs, Settees, Chandeliers, Bar, Bar Fixtures, etc.

OFFICE FURNITURE.

Table, Desks, Arm-Chairs, Settees, Safes, Mirrors, Chandeliers, Regulator, etc.

TERMS OF SALE.

$1,000 and under, cash; over $1,000, and under $3,000, 4 months; over $3,000, and under $5,000, 6 and 9 months; over $5,000, 12 and 15 months. All notes bearing 8 per cent interest per annum, with approved security.

DEPOSITS.

A sufficient amount to secure the prompt settlement of bills will be required from EVERY PURCHASER.

FOR INSPECTION.

The House will be open on Saturday and Monday before the sale.

HOTEL FOR RENT.

The Michigan-av. part with 75 rooms, and Congress Hall with 50 rooms, will be rented separately or together at a low rent.

JOHN B. DRAKE, Proprietor.
WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auct'rs.

By ELISON & FOSTER.

Friday Morning, May 16,

LARGE ASSORTMENT

Household Furniture,

AT AUCTION,

FRIDAY MORNING, May 16, at 9½ o'clock, at our Salesroom, 87 Market-st.

ELISON & FOSTER, Auctioneers.

HOUSE AND LOT,

With Elegant Grounds,

NO. 581 HUBBARD-ST.,

At Auction,

On Saturday Morning, May 24, at 10 o'clock.

House two-story frame, with brick basement; lot 50 feet front on Hubbard-st., by 217 feet deep on Wood-st.; Grounds fitted up in splendid style. This property has been occupied for several years past by Frantz Arnold, Esq.

TERMS OF SALE CASH. TITLE PERFECT.

For information regarding the property apply to WILLIAM ANDREWS, Room No. 18, 132 LaSalle-st.

ELISON & FOSTER, Auctioneers.

By TAYLOR & HARRISON.

IMMENSE SALE OF

New and Second-hand Furniture, Carpets, &c.

SATURDAY MORNING, AT 9 1-2 O'CLOCK,

Splendid line of second-hand Carpets, Chamber and Parlor Sets, Desks, Chromes, Engravings, Crockery, Glassware, Toilet Sets, Cutlery, Plated Ware, &c., &c., &c.

By TAYLOR & HARRISON, Auctioneers, 31 and 33 South Canal-st.

IMPORTANT SALE OF

High Class Oil Paintings,

At No. 189 West Madison-st.,

Commencing Saturday, May 17, at 2 1-2 and 7 1-2 o'clock p. m.

This collection embraces many fine works by noted and reliable artists, such as

C. W. Knapp,	R. Wentworth,	Guilliminet,
R. Fenwick,	Wm. Collins,	H. Muller,
O. Jacobson,	B. Eugene,	Hy. Boese,
A. White,	R. Shoner,	W. W. Boyle,
L. Dermeutz,		

And other Celebrated Artists.

Paintings on exhibition Friday, May 16, and until time of sale, with catalogues.

TAYLOR & HARRISON, Auctioneers.

TWO MILLION DOLLARS.

GREAT CLOSING OUT.

TRUSTEES' SALE OF REAL AND PERSONAL PROPERTY

Belonging to the CHICAGO LAND COMPANY,

AT PUBLIC AUCTION,

On Wednesday, the 18th day of June, 1873.

By the articles of the association of said Company, it is provided that all the property in the hands of the Trustees in the month of June, 1873, must be sold at auction for cash, to close the trust.

The realty is centrally located in the CITY OF CHICAGO, and is valued at $1,300,000, and composed largely of river and canal frontage, docked and ready for immediate use. Also, a large number of vacant lots in the immediate vicinity of the docks, all well adapted for business purposes.

The title to this property is unquestioned, having been held and owned by the Association for twenty years.

The personal property consists of notes bearing 7 per cent interest, having from one to five years to run, and amounting to about $700,000. These notes were made for deferred payments on land bought from the Company by the makers thereof, and their payment is secured by mortgage on the same. TERMS OF SALE, CASH. The personal property will be ready for transfer and delivery immediately after the sale. Purchasers of realty will be required to make a deposit on the day of sale of 10 per cent on the amount of their purchase, the balance to be paid within thirty days, or as soon after the sale as deeds can be made and delivered.

MAHLON D. OGDEN,
L. S. BEECHER,
GEORGE WATSON,
Trustees.

Chicago, March 12, 1873.
H. B. BOGUE, Secretary.
Office with Ogden, Sheldon & Co., Room 24, No. 133 LaSalle-st.

FOUND.

FOUND—ON THE 8TH INST., ON SHOLTO-ST., near Twelfth—A pocket-book with a small amount of money and an earring, which the owner can have by proving property and paying for this advertisement. Call at 223 West Polk-st.

LOST.

LOST—ON MONDAY, THE 12TH INST., BETWEEN Thirty-seventh-st. and Chicago-av., a roll of drawings for a house, marked "H. G. Howe, Architect." The finder will be rewarded for returning the same to H. G. HOWE, with W. W. Boyington, No. [illegible] Washington-st.